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ZHIVKOV GREETED BY LEADERS ON RETURN FROM USSR

AU081818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, who had a brief holiday in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, returned home today.

He was welcomed at Varna Airport by Comrades Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Dimitur Popov, first secretary of Varna Okrug Party Committee; and Strakhil Khristov, chairman of Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; as well as by Ivan Boiko, Soviet general counsul to Varna.

Report on Talks With Brezhnev

AU071935 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug (BTA)--Today in Crimea a meeting was held of Mr Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is on a short holiday in the Soviet Union.

Mr Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Todor Zhivkov informed each other of the political, organizational and ideological activities of the CPSU and the BCP, of the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Socialism is a dynamic society. It is developing constantly. The new tasks which arise in the process of socialist and communist construction require a profound creativity approach to be applied by the parties. This yields the expected results, provided the considerations proceeding from the national peculiarities of each country are coordinated with the general laws of socialist development.

It was stressed that the 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which was held in Sofia, opened up new prospects for the expansion of the relations of cooperation between the socialist countries.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria stand for the unification of the efforts of all states for the solving of global problems currently facing mankind. Among these are environment conservation, ecology under the conditions of modern civilization, the eradication of the most dangerous diseases, the conquering of the world ocean, etc.

Peaceful cooperation is being upset, however, by the currently complicated international situation, the persisting stockpiling of weapons, the atmosphere of mistrust and hostility in international relations artificially created by imperialism. Attempts are being made to create new and to expand the old aggressive military and political groupings of the capitalist states, most of all the NATO alliance.

In spite of all this the strengthening of peace is possible. Peoples want it and their will cannot be disregarded. The specific path to the easing of tensions, towards trust and understanding is paved by the peace programme for the eighties, set forth at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The socialist countries appreciate the efforts of other states according to their worth and service to the interests of international security and to the removal of the threat of war.

The meeting of Mr Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Todor Zhivkov proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity and is characterized with complete unity in views on all of the discussed items.

The meeting was also attended by Mr Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mr Anatoliy Blatov, assistant of the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, and Mr Simeon Pravchanov, assistant of the secretary general of the CC of the BCP.

The meeting outlined new measures for the deepening of the relations of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the economic sphere. The Soviet Union will help Bugaria in the further development of her metallurgy and also in keeping busy the production capacities of the Bulgarian industry. Bulgaria will increase her deliveries of farm produce to the Soviet Union and will actively participate in the construction of a gas pipeline, of ore-dressing plants and of some other major projects on the territory of the Soviet Union.

Mr Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Todor Zhivkov discussed also some topical international issues.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria reject the imperial approach to international relations. The maintenance of a healthy political climate on earth is a common concern for both big and small states. Under the conditions thus created the key to peace is the limitation of the arms race and a disarmament carried out at stages. Bulgaria firmly supports the Soviet position, consistently seeking business-like serious negotiations for the restriction of both nuclear arms and other kinds of weapons.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria consider that the creation of nuclear-free zones in some European regions, the Balkans included, can well serve the purpose of easing the international tension. The Soviet Union approves the constructive Bulgarian policy pursuing promotion of mutually advantageous cooperation between the Balkan states.

Politburo Approves Talks

AU091025 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 9 Aug (BTA)--The Politburo of the CC of the BCP heard and discussed information on the friendly meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which was held on August 7th of this year at the Crimea, proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and featured an absolute identity of views on the questions discussed.

Appreciating extremely high the new summit of the two party and state leaders, the Politburo of the CC of the BCP expresses absolute agreement with the statements made by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev on the matters of bilateral cooperation and the prospects to its steady expanding and deepening. The Politburo assesses the constructive spirit and the fruitful results of the summit as a fresh mighty impetus in the ascending development of Bulgaro-Soviet relations, as a fresh contribution to consolidating the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist community on the staunch principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, to the strengthening of its collective organizations--the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Warsaw treaty.

The Politburo gives high appraisal of the new specific measures outlined at the Crimea meeting towards deepening of the cooperation of Bulgaria and the USSR, which will promote the realization of the general scheme for specialization and joint production between the two fratneral countries in the sphere of material production.

The Soviet Union will assist Bulgaria in developing her metallurgy and in loading the production capacities of the Bulgarian industry. On her part, Bulgaria will take an active part in the construction of major industrial sites on the territory of the Soviet Union, which will satisfy some needs of our country in terms of raw and other materials. A brilliant expression of the ever-lasting and indestructible Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, of the active character of the fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance is the launching into orbit of the "Intercosmos-Bulgaria 1300" satellite.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria gives her full approval of the peace programme in the eighties, adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, and the constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet state. She is doing and will continue to be doing her best for their translation into living deeds. The Bulgarian communists, the Bulgarian people, will spare no efforts in backing up the policy of the two parties and countries, a policy aimed at establishing of the climate of trust in international relations, at developing and establishing detente, at curbing and halting the arms race and for disarmament, at a lasting peace in Europe and in the world. The Soviet Union backs up Bulgaria's constructive policy of developing mutually advantageous cooperation among the Balkan countries.

The Politburo considers as grounded Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev's concern expressed over the atmosphere of mistrust and confrontation artificially created on the part of imperialism. At the same time the Politburo finds their optimism justified: In accordance with the peoples' will, in international life there can and should occur positive changes--in the interest of peace in the world, to the good of all living people on the earth.

The Politburo shares the view of the two party and state leaders that the setting up of non-nuclear zones in Europe would greatly contribute to easing the international tension and welcomes their idea of turning the Balkans into a non-nuclear zone.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP expresses warmest gratitude to Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev for their extremely constructive role for the development and enriching the all-round fraternal cooperation and drawing closer together of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, for the prosperity of our peoples, in the name of peace and social progress, for new gains of real socialism.

RADIO REPORTS ALLIED REACTION TO NEUTRON BOMB

AU092022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Reactions in West Europe to President Reagan's decision that the United States should produce neutron weapons vary greatly, from angry and categorical denunciation to the neutral statement "We have nothing to do with this." In Paris, people at the Elysee Palace refused to make any comment. The West German Government spokesman declared that the question is a matter of U.S. domestic policy. The same can be said of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's statement. Gro Brundtland, prime minister of Norway, confirmed that her government is against the production of neutron warheads and of their deployment on the European Continent. In the West German city of Frankfurt, police detachments attacked demonstrators in order to prevent them from protesting in front of one of the U.S. armed forces headquarters.

AFP quotes TASS, which points out that the reassurances, according to which the neutron bomb will be deployed in Europe only after U.S. consultation with the NATO allies, are meant as deception. This statement is supported by President Reagan's words at the conference of the National Security Council planning group, during which the decision about the neutron bomb was adopted. "We should not grant the Europeans the right to veto military decisions of the United States," Reagan declared on this occasion. He pointed out that he will no longer tolerate Washington's decisions being dependent on the support of its allies.

Danish Foreign Minister Oleson denounced Washington's decision. Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten described it as a new and dangerous escalation of the arms race. The REUTER news agency also quotes TASS stressing the following words: "The U.S. Government intentionally disregards the proposal of the Soviet Union to sign an agreement on a renunciation of the production of neutron weapons, and has assumed the heavy responsibility of escalating the nuclear arms race."

USSR NAVAL UNIT ARRIVES IN VARNA FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AU071020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] A unit of Soviet military ships arrived in the port of Varna on an official friendly visit under the command of Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander in chief of the USSR Red Banner Black Sea Fleet [several words indistinct].

The Soviet guests were greeted by representatives of the Varna public and of the Bulgarian Navy. Among those present were Vice Adm Vitaliy (Kladin), assistant to the representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, and Col Arkadiy (Valintsev), assistant to the USSR military, Navy and Air Force attache at the Soviet Embassy in Sofia.

Adm Nikolay Khovrin inspected the guard of honor composed of sailors and navy officers. Later on he paid official visits to Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug RCP Committee; to Khristo Toshev, mayor of the city of Varna; to Vice Adm Vasil Yanakiev, commander in chief of the Bulgarian Navy, as well as to Ivan (Boykov), USSR consul general in Varna.

More on Naval Unit

AU071518 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Varna, 7 Aug (BTA)--Today a detachment of Soviet warships consisting of the Admiral Ushakov cruiser and the Ladnii patrol-vessel, led by Admiral Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Krasno Znamyenniy [Red Banner] Black Sea Navy of the USSR came on an official and friendly visit here.

Press Conference

AU071945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] As we have already reported, a Soviet naval unit is visiting the port of Varna. A press conference was organized by Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the flagship cruiser Admiral Ushakov of the Soviet Black Sea Navy. The admiral acquainted the journalists with the responsible tasks which the Soviet Marines are facing in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on further perfecting their military skill. He also spoke on joint operations [plavaniya] with the Bulgarian forces with whom combat friendship is strengthening and developing.

BRIEFS

COPENHAGEN EXHIBITION IN SOFIA--Sofia, 4 Aug (BTA)--"Copenhagen Greeting Sofia"--This is the name of the exhibition of the Danish capital which was opened here today. The photos and posters put on display get visitors familiar with the contemporary everyday life of Copenhagen and its citizens. The exhibition was opened by Mr (Egon Vaidekamp), Copenhagen's chief mayor who is visiting our country, and by Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Municipal People's Council of Sofia. They stressed that the exhibition is an affirmation of the friendly relations established between the two capitals and an expression of their will for further cooperation. [Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 4 Aug 81 AU]

U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION REPORTED, CRITICIZED

LD091252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0530 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has ordered the production of neutron weapons. This was announced in Washington last night by the President's spokesman, Larry Speakes.

The U.S. Congress gave its consent to the production of the nuclear weapon's components as of June of this year, and now the direct production of the neutron bomb will start. So far, it is to be stocked in the United States only.

'Preparations for War'

LD092024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] A spokesman for U.S. President Reagan announced last night that the President had ordered the production of neutron weapons. Here is now more detail in a dispatch from our New York correspondent Michal Stas:

According to the news released today Reagan's decision to start the production of neutron weapons was taken at a meeting held in the White House on Thursday by the national security planning group. [as heard] Its announcement was, however, postponed until now when the President has left Washington for a vacation in California where he is to stay until the expected protests at home and abroad have subsided. Apart from the production of neutron warheads, Reagan ordered that these warheads be fitted to the Lance missiles and 8-inch artillery shells. According to the New York TIMES, unnamed experts from the American administration circles have said that the decision on the production of neutron weapons will almost automatically result in a decision to deploy these weapons in West Europe. This had been after all confirmed by Defense Secretary Weinberger at one of his press conferences back in February this year.

This new militaristic decision made by Reagan follows the Ottawa meeting of the representatives of Western countries and previous reassurances given in Brussels that the United States will begin disarmament talks with the Soviet Union. This step of the American administration is in sharp contradiction with these promises and Reagan said openly that West European allies do not have the right of veto over American armament decisions.

The New York TIMES has cited his statement, according to which he will not allow his political decisions to be determined by, for example, alliance support in the deployment of new medium-range missiles on the territory of West Europe. Thus Reagan is responding in advance to criticism of Western governments and the anticipated wave of protests by the people against this dangerous decision which following the approval given to vast armament expenditure is another step not only toward a new round of the armament race but also to open American preparations for war.

MARSHAL KULIKOV PAYS 'BRIEF WORKING VISIT'

AU071019 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Aug 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Reception by G. Husak; Friendly Meeting With USSR Marshal V. Kulikov"]

[Text] Prague, 5 Aug (CTK)--This Wednesday at Prague Castle Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, received Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, who is on a brief working visit in the CSSR.

In the course of the friendly reception, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, Marshal Viktor Kulikov informed Comrade Gustav Husak about the current tasks and activity of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states. They also discussed certain matters of cooperation between the fraternal armies of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

CSSR President Gustav Husak appraised the contribution made by the armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries to the common effort for preserving peace. He stressed that the escalating aggressiveness of imperialist forces requires a systematic consolidation of the defense ability of the countries of the socialist community, and the enhancement of the combat preparedness and readiness of their armies, with the aim of successfully protecting mankind against the threat of a new war. In conclusion Comrade Husak thanked Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, for the cooperation and assistance that is being granted by the allied command of the Warsaw Pact's Armed Forces to the Czechoslovak People's Army in raising its combat strength and preparedness for the defense of socialism.

The reception was attended by Col Gen Miloslav Blahnik, general staff commander of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the CSSR's first deputy minister of national defense; Frantisek Salda, head of the CSSR president's office; and Lt Gen Miroslav Rybak, chief of the CSSR president's military office.

Col Gen Dimitriy Litovtsev, senior representative of the chief command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army, was also present.

POLISH SOLIDARITY KATOWICE STRIKE REPORTED, SCORED

Katowice 'Another Provocation'

LD070928 Prague CTK in English 0825 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug [CTK correspondent]--In an attempt to sharpen the social-political and economic crisis in Poland, the 'Solidarity' trade union in Katowice made another political provocation today.

It organized a four-hour warning strike in all plants and 60 mines. Also local traffic was involved in the strike. By this pressure action, Walesa's trade unions try to force the government to accept their ultimatums.

The presidium of the Polish United Workers' Party voivodship committee discussed the complex situation last night. In a statement, the body expressed its discontent with strikes which are organized without consulting work teams, and with use of psychological pressure and even force against those who want to work.

Solidarity Using 'Terror'

LD071926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Striving to steer the deliberations with the government in their favor, the Walesa trade unions in Katowice made another political provocation today. They organized a 4-hour warning strike in all plants and in 60 mines. Local traffic was also involved in the strike. Using psychological and sometimes physical terror, the leaders of the Katowice Walesa trade union forced the workers who had refused to join the strike to participate in it. In a number of mines, the Walesa trade unions prevented miners from entering the mineshafts. They occupied the mineheads, and switched off mine ventilation and safety equipment. However, around 300 miners still went down to work at the Sosnowiec mine. Members of the Walesa trade unions' pickets took revenge by detaining the director of the enterprise, the chairman of the party organization, and two trade union officials, tying their hands and locking them in a small room in which they previously had cut off the telephone.

At the Zawiercie repair works the director and the chairman of the party organization were detained in the same way. At the "July Manifesto" mine in Jastrzebie the main mining engineer was beaten.

In spite of pressure from the Walesa trade unions, some mining collectives started work. For example, some of the miners at the "July Manifesto" mine went down the mine as they did at the Zagrze mine and at the [name indistinct] mine in Chorzov.

Warsaw, Gdynia Resolutions

LD081306 Prague CTK in English 1135 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Aug (CETEKA)--The tense situation in Poland provoked by "Solidarity" is causing new damage to the Polish national economy. For example, Friday's four-hour "warning" strike in the Katowice region meant a loss of 250,000 metric tonnes of coal.

Demands are gaining in intensity for order and peace to be restored in the country. The resolution of the Warsaw Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, for example, says that the present campaign of demonstrations, strikes and protest marches and the spreading of offensive leaflets and posters is a carefully prepared and centrally organized action. According to the resolution the demonstrations organized by "Solidarity" are an attempt to paralyze the initiative of the party with the aim to make a coup in the country and take power. The exceptional situation in which Poland is finding itself requires exceptional means, the resolution says.

The party meeting in the V.I. Lenin foundry at Nowa Huta urged the workers of the combine and the population of the town to resolutely oppose actions damaging the good name of the party and Poland's international bonds of alliance. It pointed out that the demonstrations and marches will not improve the situation in Poland and called all citizens to peace and support of the government seeking to overcome the crisis.

A similar resolution has been adopted by the party's committee in Gdynia. It said that the actions of some "Solidarity" organizations are an inadmissible and harmful form of pressure jeopardizing public order and destabilizing life in the country. The participants in the meeting called on the Polish population to help in efforts to find a joint solution to the most burning problems facing the country.

HUSAK RECEIVES EDITOR OF WORLD MARXIST REVIEW

LD071644 Prague CTK in English 1508 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 7 Aug (CTK)--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here Friday editor-in-chief of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW Konstantin Zarodov. The editor-in-chief of the international theoretical and information magazine of the communist and workers parties briefed the president on the recent activities of the magazine.

Gustav Husak stressed that growing aggressiveness of the imperialist forces adds to the importance of the ideological struggle, and in this respect, he highly appreciated the role of the magazine. He confirmed the commitment of the Czechoslovak Communist Party to further the cooperation with the magazine and grant full support to the realization of its plans.

JAKES BRIEFED ON HARVEST PROGRESS IN BRUNTAL

LD071400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the Bruntal District today.

He talked to leading district officials about the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th party congress. He was briefed about the current fulfillment of tasks in agriculture, especially the progress of the harvest, as well as the fodder plant harvest at the Bruntal state farm.

'GRAVE SHORTFALLS' IN ENERGY IMPORTS NOTED

AU071029 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "An Urgent Task"]

[Excerpts] The fact that last winter it was possible--not only because it was relatively mild but primarily thanks to the initiative and devotion of miners, employees of powerplants and gasworks and other employees of the fuel and power sector--to ensure regular supplies of light and heat without any extraordinary regulations (albeit there were grave shortfalls in the imports of fuels and energy) must not make anyone believe that our fuel-power base can cope with covering present consumption without having to overcome the problems that are emerging. It is necessary to emphatically draw attention to the fact that to ensure regular supplies it was necessary to more intensively mobilize additional inner resources and even to adopt some compensatory measures that were not originally contemplated.

Under the present conditions it is impossible to solve the supply requirements merely by increasing the extraction and production of fuels and energy; the achievement of rational consumption must be of equal significance in its effect.

We must begin to conserve as long as there is something to conserve. That is why the federal government has already adopted some measures to achieve additional energy savings. Some fuel and energy resources have also been redistributed, in view of the situation in deliveries from abroad, in favor of deliveries for powerplants and the population.

In the first 6 months of the year our coal industry fulfilled 50 percent of the annual extraction plan, even though in the open pit mines there has been a delay in the fulfillment of the plan for removal of overburden and in some of the underground mines the geological conditions for mining have further deteriorated. The state of plan fulfillment demonstrates that the miners continue to work selflessly and are striving to honorably tackle their tasks. However, it is necessary to more markedly improve their possibilities by fulfilling the planned tasks in capital investment projects, modernization and general overhauls of the mining and transport technology, especially by delivering in good time and good quality the equipment needed, including spare parts. Whereas 2 years ago the subcontractors were trying to catch up with the lags and were even ahead of schedule at some of the projects, last year and this year they have let up in their attention to deliveries and work. That applies not only to the coal industry but also to the construction and modernization of power-generating facilities. This situation must be improved without procrastination.

The growing complexity of the fuel-power sector is a result of influences that could not be eliminated because they are beyond the limits of our possibilities. Nevertheless, it is necessary to approach their solution with all due resoluteness and not to be content with partial measures but to responsibly create conditions--by means of a comprehensive approach and implementation--that will guarantee a smooth functioning of the national economy and its development, the fulfillment of production tasks as regards the required quantity, quality, variety and deadlines, and regular supplies of fuel and energy for the population, schools and medical, social and other institutions.

ADN REPORTS ON EVENTS IN POLAND: 'CRISIS SITUATION'

LD092040 Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 9 Aug 81

["Crisis Situation in Poland Continues Unabated"--ADN Headline by ADN Correspondent Gerhard Kowalski]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 August (ADN)--The crisis situation in Poland continues unabated throughout the country. According to Polish press reports, "Solidarity" and various antisocialist groups are taking advantage of the situation organized by strikes to further fan up tensions. "One is getting the impression that several leaders of regional Solidarity organizations, in their embittered anticommunism that borders on madness, are almost competing with each other in attacking the party and government," writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. "Jan Rulewski from Bydgoszcz, a fanatic and demagogue, is predicting a 'rapid fall of power.' Equally aggressive are remarks by several Solidarity representatives in the voivodships of Szczecin, Lodz and others," writes the paper. These people are supported by "political adventurers and nationalists of all kinds" whose intention it is to create a political mass movement out of "Solidarity" and whose goal it is to seize power.

Using every means of demagogy and incitement, blackmail and pressure, the counterrevolutionary elements want to prevent the situation from stabilizing. PAP reports that "Solidarity" officials in Katowice Voivodship used force on Friday against miners who opposed the strike organized by "Solidarity."

The PZPR Executive Committee in Katowice on Saturday reviewed the "currently very serious situation in the voivodship" following the strike actions organized by "Solidarity." The committee noted that actions of this kind had nothing in common with the real interests of the working class. From first reports available here in Warsaw, it has been learned that the strike actions caused further major production losses. Deputy Minister for Mining and Energy Marion Gustek reported that the strike in the Silesian industrial area alone meant that about 200,000 to 250,000 tons less coal were mined. The calculated losses in the 15 strike-affected mines amount to about 25 million zloty.

According to PAP, the Coordinating Commission of the Branch Trade Unions has stressed in a statement on Poland's political and economic situation that the situation for the people is dramatic. The economic crisis is deepening and production is falling. Social tensions are growing as well as the people's bitterness. "Enough of the chaos caused by the adventurism of extreme political forces in the country. Enough of throwing away the achievements of many generations of Poles," it states. "Let us resolutely oppose the cynical political players of varied persuasions who hide behind the backs of the workers and openly wage a struggle for power." The Branch Trade Unions demand that the government put an end to this.

The striving for confrontation with the state is aimed at weakening the power apparatus in order to make it "nothing more than a facade behind which political centers are active and are situated outside the party and organs of people's power," states an article in TRYBUNA LUDU. The paper points out that these strivings get inspiration and political support from forces hostile to socialist Poland "which see a welcome chance to weaken the entire socialist camp through an erosion of power and instability in our political life." The paper concludes: "Consequently, we are facing today a basic political conflict, growing incidences of aggression against the party and state power and an increasingly evident struggle for power."

More on Poland

LD080748 Hamburg DPA in German 0556 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 8 Aug (DPA)--The SED Central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today accused the "counterrevolutionary forces in Poland," of doing everything in order "to unleash economic chaos and anarchy, to exert pressure on the state organs", and to weaken the economy further through strikes. In a report by the paper's Warsaw correspondent mention is also made in this connection of "provocations" by the independent trade union Solidarity. Economic losses amounting to millions of zlotys due to the latest strikes in the industrial center of Katowice are pointed out.

The commentator quotes a statement by the paper according to which the true intentions of the strike organizers are expressed in demands "such as the release of counterrevolutionaries" or "total access to the mass media." The party was being "brutally attacked", creating, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues, "an atmosphere of psychic blackmail, and even force being used against those who want to work". Next, the East Berlin paper publishes passages from a Warsaw government communique according to which the government had "sufficient means for the protection of its citizens" and was determined "to guard against provoking anarchy".

Talks Collapsed

LD071314 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] A 4-hour strike organized by Solidarity took place today in Katowice Voivodship. Through the strike production, including coal mining, came to a stop in this vitally important industrial area of the Polish national economy. City transport also stopped for 2 hours. The Katowice Voivodship Committee of the PZPR points out in a statement that the strike organized by Solidarity is political in nature. Solidarity has been aiming for confrontation and the decisive worsening of the economic situation. Among the catalogue of demands presented by Solidarity there is the demand for a referendum for new elections to the Sejm and for complete access to the mass media.

In a statement by the PZPR Voivodship Committee of Poznan, it is stressed that the centrally-led campaign by political opponents had the aim of holding demonstrations and strikes. The fight has been over who holds power in the country.

A communique published by the Polish Government during the night about the breakdown of talks between itself and Solidarity representatives says that Poland is threatened by new, wasteful strikes as well as actions bordering on sabotage. Solidarity and its leading bodies carry sole responsibility for the path of future events. There existed final limits to yielding and compromise which had been consciously breached by Solidarity. The government of the republic, it says further, had sufficient means to protect its citizens and was resolved to preempt the provocations and the continuation of activities which threatened stability of the state.

Solidarity Provocations

LD071828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 7 Aug 81

["Solidarity Organizing Strikes and Other Provocations"--ADN headline by ADN correspondent Gerhard Kowalski]

[Text] "Solidarity" has again escalated the situation in Poland with fresh seditious activity. There was a 4-hour strike organized by the union on Friday in the Katowice Voivodship which paralyzed industry in this industrial region of vital importance to Poland.

At 0600 the large-scale heavy industry, metallurgical and coal mining enterprises stopped work. Poland's "economic heart" stopped beating for 4 hours. Local traffic was brought to a standstill for 2 hours. According to initial estimates, losses in the mines alone amount to 200,000 tons of coal.

The strike in the Katowice Voivodship can be seen as a direct continuation of the provocation with which at the beginning of the week "Solidarity" blocked the center of Warsaw for 3 days at the Marszalkowska/Aleje Jerozolimskie intersection. A "Solidarity" spokesman stated on Wednesday that the blocking of the center of the capital was "only a first stage."

In a statement, the Katowice Voivodship committee of the PZPR refers to the political nature of the strike. It states that "Solidarity" is seeking open confrontation and a decisive deterioration of the economic situation. The catalogue of demands was set out by "Solidarity" includes the demand for a referendum for new elections to the Sejm and to the national councils, as well as total access to the mass media.

Well organized counterrevolutionary actions are spreading like an oil slick even in regions like Krosno, in which hitherto people to a large extent went about their business peacefully and quietly. "Solidarity" has announced strike actions for other areas of Poland, such as for the towns of Starachowice, Bielsko Podlaskie, Lubin, Zamosc, Chelm and Opole.

"Solidarity" is "cynically exploiting the present market difficulties to stir social emotions, to send the people on to the streets and to stage demonstrations and strikes, Edward Skrzypczak, first secretary of the Poznan Voivodship Committee of the PZPR, stated. One of the most important components of this campaign centrally controlled by "Solidarity" is "the struggle for power in the country."

Thus, here in Poland this weekend observers see the following picture: antigovernment intrigues, marches, blockades and strikes, demagogy, provocations, agitation and violence are the means "Solidarity" is using nationwide to throw the economy even more deeply into chaos and to wage an open struggle for power.

A communique published last night by the Polish Government on the breakdown of talks between it and "Solidarity" representatives states that devastating new strikes, including general regional strikes, as well as actions bordering on sabotage have been threatened. The Polish Government states that there are final limits to yielding and compromises which have been deliberately exceeded by "Solidarity." "Solidarity" and its leading bodies bear the entire responsibility for the further course of events. "The government of the republic," the communique states, "has at it disposal sufficient means to protect its citizens and is determined to prevent the provoking of anarchy and the continuation of activities threatening the stability of the state."

BRIEFS

GRAIN HARVEST STATISTICS--The grain has been harvested from more than 1 million hectares of grain acreage to date, and 40 percent of the grain is now in storage. Harvest work is being followed directly by the next agricultural chores and large areas in the individual bezirke have been newly recultivated. In Halle Bezirk, for example, more than 50,000 hectares have been sown to catch crops. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1731 GMT 6 Aug 81 DW]

GRAIN STORAGE OPERATION--The Erfurt grain combine is accepting up to 23,000 tons of harvested grain for storage daily. The drying installations are in continuous operation to maintain the quality of the grain. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1504 GMT 6 Aug 81 DW]

NEW YORK TIMES REPORT ON NEUTRON BOMB PLAN CITED

LD091204 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0610 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Istvan Kulcsar report from New York--recorded]

[Text] President Reagan has given instructions to begin the complete manufacture of the neutron weapon. The decision on this was made at the Thursday session of the national security planning group, but it was kept secret, and only the leaders of the powers allied with the United States were informed about it.

However, Leslie Gelb, national security specialist for the New York TIMES, acquired knowledge of the presidential decision to manufacture the neutron weapon, and he reports in detail on it on the front page of today's issue of the paper. Spokesmen for the White House and the State Department affirmed that the news is true after the appearance of the late evening edition of the newspaper.

The neutron weapon is a nuclear weapon which exerts relatively little destructive force and it therefore spares buildings, cities, factories, and military technology, exerting its destructive radiating force on people. The United States considered beginning the manufacture of this weapon in 1978, but in the end President Carter decided, not least because of large-scale opposition in Europe, that only preparations would be made for beginning the manufacture of the weapon to be used in West Europe.

Following President Reagan's present decision, the mass production of neutron explosive heads which can be fitted onto [word indistinct] missiles and the 200 mm artillery shells can begin in 6 months. Supposedly, no decision has yet been reached regarding its deployment. In fact, the American administration reassured the West European allies in its telegram to them that prior to the deployment of the new weapon, it will ask for their advice.

At the Thursday session of the national security planning group, Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger debated sharply on whether it is right to begin the manufacture of the neutron weapon now. The emphasis was on the present. Haig, according to the New York TIMES, fears that the present decision of the American administration may damage the other, still disputed, issue of the deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Europe--it may influence it negatively. Weinberger's stand was that, on the one hand, if it were in fact to (?harm) it, then this is better known now than later. On the other hand, he added, he did not believe that American hopes in West Europe would be more favorable in several months' time than now. President Reagan took the side of the secretary of defense in the debate, (?reasoning) that the United States cannot guarantee its European allies a right to veto on reaching decisions concerning its own weapons. After this, the President of the United States issued instructions to begin the complete manufacture of the neutron weapon.

KRASSO REPORTS ON STRIKE SITUATION IN POLAND

LD080336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Warsaw Correspondent Laszlo Krasso report]

[Excerpts] The most recent reports inform us of further strikes and protest actions. Besides the 4-hour work stoppage in Katowice, various strikes organized by Solidarity were reported from other parts of the country. The strike in Piotrkow Trybunalski lasted 1 hour, but this did not affect the plants producing for agriculture or some areas of the extraction of the Belchaton lignite works.

In Poznan, after a short work stoppage by transport workers, the traffic of the market town is again normal. In the industrial center of Poland, Silesia, today's strike caused the loss of 200,000 tons of coal at a time when some of the power stations have only enough coal reserves for 2 or 3 days. The worsening strikes are intended by Solidarity to give weight to its demands for, among other things, the holding of a referendum on the system of the Sejm and the council elections, the freeing of political prisoners and the gaining of more ground in the mass media. The Katowice Voivodship Committee of the PZPR described the actions as political in nature and as a step directed against social harmony. As is known, these actions came about after the talks in Warsaw between the government and Solidarity were broken off.

The National Coordinating Commission of the trade union Solidarity handed out leaflets concerning the talks which had broken down. In contradiction with the government's statement, the leaflets distributed on the streets of Warsaw state that breaking off of the dialogue, as a result of the conflict regarding approval of the joint statement, was the fault of the government. From the contents of the leaflet, however, it is clear that at the talks, Solidarity presented ever newer demands, transcending the preliminary agreements.

The communique issued by PAP after the talks states that Solidarity has gone beyond the bounds of rational compromise and is consciously striving for conflict. The Polish news agency stresses that the government is certain of the fact that the overwhelming majority of citizens are assessing correctly the Solidarity tactic and points out that the Polish state has at its disposal adequate means to defeat the anarchist provocation and to prevent the steps endangering the stability of the state.

The unilateral breaking off of the talks only strengthens the words of Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz who said the following to the representatives of the socialist press: "The talks will concern not only subjects of a material nature but political questions and questions of principle. The party and the government continue to hope that the Solidarity movement, in which extreme forces have recently come to the fore, should be what it claims to be, and what it formulated in its organizational statutes: a trade union."

It seems that the events of the last few hours prove the opposite of this.

POLISH FINANCE MINISTER CITED ON CURRENCY MEASURES

LD081808 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] The Polish Finance minister has denied rumors of a change in the present currency. At the same time, the government is preparing to issue stabilization credit bonds. The finance minister justified the need for the planned price reform primarily by saying that the incorrect price system makes it impossible for the principle of payment in line with the work performed to be implemented. Incomes have increased by 27 percent in 12 months; prices, however, have remained unchanged, and production has decreased. Consequently the stores have emptied in the country.

The Polish finance minister, writing in the central party newspaper, also mentioned the fact that the present black market rate of exchange of the dollar has reached 250 Zloty. The reason for this is that many people want to invest the Zlotys in foreign currency. In this connection, he said that according to the plans, next year a uniform rate of exchange will be introduced instead of the dual, trade and tourist, rates of exchange.

AFP REPORTS KANIA SAID ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL

NC071541 Paris AFP in English 1536 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug (AFP)--Polish Communist Party First Secretary Stanislaw Kania has been admitted to hospital, a well-informed source said here today.

No details were given on the reason for his admission, or the name of the hospital.

According to unconfirmed rumors here, Mr Kania was soon to travel to the Soviet Union.

A communist Party office refused to confirm or deny reports of Mr Kania's hospitalisation.

[Polish media monitored by FBIS have not been observed to report that Kania was admitted to a hospital.]

WALESA, RAKOWSKI TV DEBATE TIME CONTROVERSY

Walesa Challenges Rakowski

NC081041 Paris AFP in English 1036 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Aug (AFP)--Lech Walesa, president of the Solidarity independent union federation, today challenged Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski to a televised discussion on Polish problems, Solidarity said.

The union leader said in a Telex message to Polish television offices that he wanted air time to explain Solidarity's views.

He added that he was prepared to discuss publicly with Mr Rakowski, who headed the government side in negotiations broken off on Thursday.

Those talks on the government's cuts in monthly meat rations ended in failure, with each side blaming the other for intransigence.

The breakdown, which also came over such issues as worker self-management and planned price hikes, led to a four-hour warning strike yesterday in the southern industrial region of Katowice.

Walesa Denied TV Air Time

NC081900 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 8 Aug (AFP)--Polish authorities have refused the request by Lech Walesa, president of the independent Solidarity trade union, for television air time to explain the union's views on Polish problems, union sources in Gdansk said today.

Instead, they have proposed a televised debate between Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a union expert and editor-in-chief of the Solidarity publication SOLIDARNOSC, and Jerzy Urban, a journalist for the Polish Communist Party publication POLITYKA and the government publication social expert.

Mr Walesa rejected the proposal on the grounds that a debate between two "experts" only "could be badly perceived" by the public.

Earlier today, the union leader had challenged Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski to a televised discussion on Polish problems. Mr Rakowski headed the government side in negotiations broken off on Thursday.

Walesa To Be Given TV Time

NC091759 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Aug (AFP)--The Polish Government tonight agreed to permit Lech Walesa, president of the independent trade union federation Solidarity, to go on television tomorrow to explain the union position on the situation in the country, it was learned at Solidarity's headquarters at Gdansk on the Baltic.

Mr Walesa had made a request for such an appearance yesterday but had been turned down. The government had made a counter-proposal, that he participate in a TV debate with a government official. That Mr Walesa rejected in turn.

The Solidarity leader has not yet accepted the new offer, union sources said, because he was scheduled tomorrow to preside over a Gdansk meeting of Solidarity's national leadership.

Walesa Denies Getting Reply

NC092016 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Aug (AFP)--Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa said today he had not yet received a reply to his request to make a TV broadcast to the nation tomorrow to explain his views on the current situation.

(Earlier, Solidarity headquarters in the northern port of Gdansk said that the government had granted air-time to Mr Walesa).

Mr Walesa tonight told a close aide that "nothing had changed" and that he was still awaiting a reply to the request he made yesterday.

Mr Walesa is currently in Gdansk to attend a meeting of the Solidarity executive committee tomorrow.

MARSHAL KULIKOV MEETS WITH JARUZELSKI 8 AUGUST

LD081724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, met today with Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries, who is in Poland at present.

The meeting was attended by the chief of staff of the General Staff of the Polish Army, Lt Gen Florian Siwicki. Present also was Army Gen Afanasiy Shcheglov, representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Froces to the Polish Army.

The subject of the meeting was the current activities of the Joint Armed Forces including problems of combat readiness of the Polish People's Army, which constitutes a reliable element in the defense system of the Warsaw Pact.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE AFFIRMS 'POWER STRUGGLE'

PA071750 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Jozef Wiejacz, Polish undersecretary of state, has affirmed that there is a serious power struggle currently underway in Poland and denounced the existence of forces in the Solidarity parallel union who are seeking a confrontation.

In a statement to PRELA in Warsaw, Wiejacz said that the Polish Government is ready to take strict measures to stop such actions and that it will do all in its power to bring the Solidarity parallel union back to the proper path.

GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

LD081754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 8 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] As we reported, talks between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity were held the day before yesterday [6 August]. It was decided to prepare a joint communique after the talks containing the positions of both sides as regards problems discussed and demands put forward. As is well known Solidarity did not accept the jointly elaborated communique and made a separate statement treating it as its own communique.

Here are the contents of the two above-mentioned documents as carried by the press today:

Communique on the talks between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the KKP of Solidarity held on 6 August:

The communique was elaborated on by a joint working team.

In accordance with previous decisions, talks between the committee of the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of KKP of NSZZ Solidarity continued at the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 6 August. The talks were cochaired by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Lech Walesa.

The participants in the talks consider that the present situation in the country is causing concern. Both sides want to counteract any further increase in tension.

The government side is particularly alarmed by street demonstrations which constitute a danger for social security and also the strikes which cause damage to the national economy--which is particularly serious in the present situation.

Both sides regard the slump in food supplies as the main cause of social tension. The overcoming of the crisis demands both steady, efficient work and energetic action to achieve economic reform, reform in methods of management and improvement in the situation of foodstuff supplies.

The government side stated that the activities causing a further worsening of tension only make it more difficult to carry out reforms and make the supply situation worse. They also constitute a threat to the entire social structure and jeopardize the policy of accord. As far as the foodstuff supplies are concerned the government side said that the restoration of agreed rations will be possible as procurement improves. It is assessed at present that this will be possible in the fourth quarter of the current year.

The union side requested that the agreed rations should be restored as from 1 September of the current year and that the norms applied in the vacation period should be compensated.

The government side said that it wants to restore the agreed rations and compensate for the cut quantities as procurement improves. This, however, cannot be carried out on the dates proposed by Solidarity because of a rapid decline in purchases. The government wants to revise the present rations for manual workers not included in the first category of employment so that a ration of four kilograms will be allocated to this group of workers as from 1 September of the current year.

The government accepts with appreciation all social initiatives aimed at bringing about an increase in production and a just distribution of food. Social control plays an important part in this respect. The government will work on increasing the status and importance of social control enterprises. It should facilitate conditions for providing food for the population, despite the fact that it will not solve the problem of market supplies.

It was agreed that NSZZ Solidarity will take part in the social control of production and of the distribution of food, and that to this end it will appoint social inspectors who will act in accordance with the regulations on social trade union control. Appropriate organs will grant suitable powers to the social inspectors appointed by Solidarity. The detailed principles for the activities of the social inspectors will be defined in the course of performing the activities. The government side welcomes with appreciation Solidarity initiatives to take action in concert with NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers and the government side aimed at increasing production and the procurement of livestock, and at creating conditions for a fast development of animal husbandry and the supply of foodstuffs to the market.

Both sides acknowledge the necessity to act without delay on the reform of retail prices as an integral part of the general economic reform. The government side presented the proposal for an immediate rise in prices of cereals and for a suitable system of compensation. The trade union side, recognizing the justified nature of this proposal, will present it at the next KKP session and will define its views on this issue after carrying out consultation within the union as soon as possible. Both sides stated that their attitudes towards the issue of the final shape of the economic reform drew closer to each other. The government will strive to create at the earliest possible date conditions for the development of workers self-government.

In the economic system a key role after reform ought to be played by independent and self-governing enterprises. This is why it is considered that the forming of such a worker self-government formula which will ensure its authentic character in an enterprise and will safeguard national interests on the scale of the national economy constitutes a condition for the success of the reform. Both sides express the conviction that the Sejm commissions which are at present examining the government draft laws on the enterprise and on worker self-government, and also social proposals and amendments to those drafts--among others the draft of the social enterprise--will adopt a form of laws that will make a provision for the above-mentioned characteristics of the enterprise and government.

The trade union side holds the view that an enterprise, the self-governing bodies of which have the right to appoint directors, managed by the workforce ought to be the dominating form of an enterprise in the national economy. The government side considers that the principles for appointing a director ought to take into account the scale, role and function of the enterprise in the national economy. Both sides consider as valuable all social initiatives already aimed at establishing the forms and means of implementing worker self-government which will create for working people an opportunity to participate in the implementation of the socially approved program of economic reform. The government will ensure the quickest possible method of executing the above-mentioned Sejm laws.

The sides differ on the issue of some economic solutions in the transitional period.

The trade union side is of the opinion that already in the transitional period intermediate structures of governing of industrial ministries and amalgamations should be renounced, and the central distribution of means ought to be eliminated. The transitional period ought to be limited by a final date, 6 months being the limit, already in the law on reform.

In connection with the fact that the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity decided to submit to the Sejm Presidium, Legislative Work Commission and Sejm parties a proposal which justifies the stance of the union on the issue of the draft law on trade unions, Sejm deputy speaker, Prof Halina Skibniewska, explained that together with the Council of State draft, the Solidarity proposals will be penetratingly examined by the Sejm sub-commission as well as the stance of solidarity and the stance of other trade unions.

Both sides consider that all convergent agreements between the government working team and Solidarity on the issue of Solidarity's access to the mass media can and should be implemented. The government side will submit them for implementations. The Solidarity side accepts the time on air proposed by the government side for its programs while upholding at the same time its demands submitted on this issue. It was decided to agree on the manner of implementing Solidarity programs on radio and television at a meeting between Solidarity representatives and the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs as soon as possible. The government side is of the opinion that in separate talks the amount of paper intended for Solidarity press publications must be precisely defined. The government side confirms its stance expressed in the document produced by the working team and the Solidarity side. Solidarity ought to ensure an observance by its (?publishers) of the principles of the Gdansk agreement.

The government side presented its proposal for Solidarity participation in solving key problems connected with overcoming the present crisis including increasing coal extraction, harvest of agricultural produce and food processing, fighting speculation, countering phenomena of social demoralization, and so forth. The government side expressed its anxiety about activities which destabilize public life. The trade union side declared that it will take a stand towards some of the issues under discussion at the next meeting.

This was the communique on the talks between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trace Union Affairs and the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity on 6 August. The text was worked out by the joint working team.

Warsaw PAP in English at 0822 GMT on 8 August reports on the 6 august government-Solidarity talks, adding:

"Statement by Solidarity National Consultative Committee Presidium

"Talks between the Council of Ministers Committee for the Trade Unions and The Solidarity National Consultative Committee Presidium were continued on August 6. The Solidarity Presidium decided to call a National Consultative Committee session on Gdansk on August 10.

"The session will be devoted to presenting the course of the talks. Government representatives have been invited."

GOVERNMENT EXPECTATIONS FROM SOLIDARITY NOTED

LD081054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] A communique by NSZZ Solidarity's press spokesman formulating Solidarity's demands with respect to the government was published with the desiderata of the government side with respect to NSZZ Solidarity. Here they are:

During a meeting between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the Presidium of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP], the government side presented its desiderata to its partners and stated that it awaited a reply to them stressing that it had already presented before [words indistinct] to the problems put forward by the government but that Solidarity's leadership did not reply [words indistinct]. [words indistinct] Solidarity standpoints do not have clear and unequivocal character.

Deeply concerned with the growing economic crisis, the population's worsening living conditions, and increasing political tensions, the government is undertaking both long-term and emergency actions aimed at overcoming these negative phenomena. The effectiveness of government actions depends on support by all forces which have the fulfillment of social agreements at heart.

For this reason the government demands that the NSZZ as a whole as well as its individual organizations stop all actions which deepen the crisis phenomena and undertake constructive cooperation aimed at leading the country out of the crisis.

The government especially expects the union to:

1. Give up political activity beyond its statute; respect the Polish Constitution and law, in accordance with its statute; oppose, through its leadership, cases of undermining Poland's international alliances and the leading role of the PZPR by union activists and advisors and in union bulletins; and cut itself off from members advocating the creation of a political party based on Solidarity. This runs contrary to the Gdansk agreement.

Solidarity is also expected to stop taking part in unjustified attacks on state institutions and their personnel and to stop acting in defence of so-called political prisoners, suggesting that people are imprisoned for their belief in Poland and putting pressure on sovereign courts.

2. Stop spreading false information about the government allegedly hampering the economic reform; and give up the one-sided propaganda campaign on the law on enterprises and worker self-management, suggesting that the government does not support independent enterprises and the self-management of enterprise crews.

The government expects union cooperation in introducing the economic reform, including the working out of laws on enterprises and worker self-management, guaranteeing to self-managements broad-scale rights and economic independence to enterprises, while simultaneously ensuring that the national economy is manageable. Any activities aimed at creating accomplished facts in connection with the ways enterprises are managed without legal solutions are destructive to the policy of agreement.

3. Conduct international activity in accord with Poland's foreign policy and the interests of a socialist state, based on jointly-agreed principles.

4. Accelerate the process of opinionating [as heard] the proposals resulting from the timetable for introducing the economic reform so that the reform can be introduced on 1 January 1982. Solidarity blames the government for sluggishness and rightfully demands consultation; but by not voicing its opinion on many crucial matters, it either delays the reform or creates a situation where the union's opinion is not taken into account.

5. Act for social support of the price reform--an integral part of the economic reform.

6. Stop strikes and protest actions in the deep crisis in which the country has found itself. This especially means dangerous street demonstrations and spreading the false message about hunger in Poland. Solidarity ought to see that no slogans concerning political issues beyond the trade union statute appear during demonstrations organized or sponsored by the union.

The government expects the union leadership to oppose the general view, spread by Solidarity, that responsibility for the growing crisis lies only in the management sphere, and to start propagating an honest attitude to work by, among other things, supporting state activities aimed at fighting social demoralization.

7. Join in the battle against profiteering, and oppose both bad organization on the domestic market and negligence of professional duties by some people employed in trade and enterprises working for the market. They are, for the most part, Solidarity members.

8. Undertake activities for a full harvest and crop utilization in the belief that a successful harvest--not demonstrations--will improve the food situation. It would be good if union branches cooperated with local authorities in this sphere.

9. Support the efforts undertaken to increase coal production. The government demands that Solidarity take steps enabling at least a 2 million ton increase in coal production this year. The coal is necessary for agriculture.

RAKOWSKI SPEECH AT 3 AUGUST TU-GOVERNMENT TALKS

LD071800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Speech given by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the 3 August session of the talks between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity--read by announcer]

[Text] I would like to welcome the representatives of the union to our office. We are not meeting for the first time, so we do not have to introduce ourselves. We are not meeting for the first time nor, I think, will it probably be for the last time.

Please permit me as host to explain the aims of this meeting. I shall present our views on the current situation in the country. Then I would like us to move on to a discussion, an exchange of views, but not to mutual accusations.

In inviting you here, we were influenced by the dangerous situation which has developed in the country over the last few days. We are pleased that our invitation has been accepted. We would like to talk about this situation and to jointly consider what should be done so that our country will not fall into the abyss.

I would like to present the situation as we see it in the leadership of the government.

I would like to begin the assessment of the political situation in the country by reminding you that for 11 months the internal manifestations of the Polish crisis were successfully contained within the walls of factories, establishments of higher education and churches. Taking to the streets was sporadic, almost unnoticeable and of little significance for the political climate of the country and for the assessments formulated of it outside.

Today, in our opinion, we have a new situation. We have street demonstrations which are already becoming a mass phenomenon. Hunger marches have taken place, among other places, in Lodz, Kutno and Piotrkow, and today a street demonstration is planned in Warsaw.

All these demonstrations are organized by the regional cells of Solidarity. And the main slogan is: We want to eat. But this is not the only demand. Let us take, for example, Lodz. The following slogans were raised there: Hungry children are the aim of socialism; 35 years of party power and we are hungry; We shall be naked. Even satirists are employed for these slogans: General, give us something to eat. Rise up those oppressed by hunger. Hungry of all countries, unite.

Where is the biological minimum? The thesis concerning the planned biological destruction of the nation is given widespread coverage. Even children are exploited for these slogans. For example, in Lodz, a group of children aged 10 to 12 stood outside the voivodship office with a banner saying: We children do not want to die or become cripples. In order for Poland to be Poland, you must [words indistinct] children.

In Piotrkow Trybunalski, after the voivoda came out to meet the demonstrators, an appeal was read by a 10-year-old girl. The impartial observer gets shivers down his spine when he hears such appeals, for, after all, there is no famine as yet in Poland. These are demagogic slogans and this is demogogic propaganda. It is interesting that these slogans, those about hunger, have appeared during a period when the harvest is ending, when we know more or less what has grown, what we shall clear, and more or less what the real chances for improving the food supplies are.

Protest actions like the one in Lodz were splendidly organized. They were prepared very carefully and the regional chairmen of the Lodz Solidarity took an active part in them.

An example is Comrade Slowik, whose speech I have before me now. It contains attacks against the people's power, against the administration of the party and of the allied parties. We have foundations for stating that Solidarity in all the regions of Poland has taken upon itself the burden of organizing street demonstrations.

It is also upon its initiative that the refusal to support the use of coupons in August is becoming widespread. At its initiative, for instance in the Mazowsze region, protest strikes have been announced for the next few days. Thus, one can advance the thesis that after a certain lull Poland is reverting to the mass strikes so characteristic of the first months after the signing of the agreements. One of the characteristic features of the protest actions currently being organized is the introduction of anti-Soviet, anti-PZPR and antigovernment accents. Accents of this kind appeared in the speeches delivered during the demonstrations in Szczecin. Almost throughout the whole of Poland there appeared a poster relating to the Ninth PZPR Congress, a poster whose contents, I daresay, are known to all and which we judge to be a direct attack on the party. This is contrary to the obligations the union took upon itself in its declarations and statute.

A characteristic feature of these demonstrations is the linking of matters of price changes with reform. The slogan is being launched: Reform, yes; price rise, no, or as it is contained here in the resolution in Pila: We demand the adoption of the principle that a price rise may be the final element in the economic reform, but not the first one. This occurs despite the apparent awareness that without a price reform it would not be possible to implement the further stages of the economic reform. We have the impression that someone has consciously decided to deepen the Polish crisis, since public demonstrations, whether someone wants them or not, even with the best will and organizational safeguards can kindle a blaze with consequences which are difficult to foresee. In practice, street demonstrations open the way to confrontation. The question arises: Is such a confrontation what the organizers of these demonstrations want? If so, we will have to present the nation with an assessment of these intentions. Despite the fact that many sections of society have had their heads turned, we believe in their commonsense. It is also surely undeniable--and any sociologist will admit this, along with every calm observer of what is happening in Poland--that these planned and organized demonstrations awaken enormous passions, even hysteria, and open up magnificent opportunities for demagogues, of which there are no shortage in our country. I think everyone here knows that this kind of development of the situation prompts various considerations as well as the posing of questions about the real aims of this action.

What is it all about? I have no precise view, but I would, however, like to present several current opinions in order to make the point that Solidarity is not treated by everyone in Poland as the sole redemptive force for the country.

The major aim of Solidarity in undertaking this action could be to rectify the fact that it is not as popular as it was when it struggled for its registration and for free Saturdays, and when, in connection with the Bydgoszcz events, it prepared the nation for a general strike. The present dissatisfaction of the masses gives this organization an opportunity to recall itself to their memory, to present itself to the nation as its only defender. Hence the slogan about biological destruction of the nation by an antinational government.

The second cause, according to some, lies in the fact that there are fears among Solidarity members that the time will soon come when public opinion will start to present bills to Solidarity asking what good it has done for Poland. Do not ask what good Poland has done for you, but what you have done. The authors of such assessments utilize the statements of, among others, the chairman of your union, Mr Walesa, who recently said that a time could come when people will start to throw stones at Solidarity, asking what have you done for the workers.

The third cause, according to some people, could lie in the struggle among factions existing within Solidarity. I have read in the DZIENNIK BALTYCKI, in a column devoted to Solidarity, about the "Walesiaki" [name for followers of Walesa with slightly pejorative tone] and the Gwiazda faction [Andrzej Gwiazda, prominent leader of Solidarity from Gdansk]. I would add here a third group, the Mazowsze circle, which is, according to what I know about it and what others say, under the influence of Kuron and thus of his mandatories. It cannot be excluded that each of these factions, with the exception of the "Walesiaki"--please forgive me for using this expression, but it comes from your own publications--would like to arrive at the Solidarity congress with an appearance of success. And success can be achieved only by trying to give a good whipping to the government and the rulers. The leaders of Solidarity have trained for this in the past few months, and I understand very well that nobody is a better target for this kind of whipping than those in power.

The fourth motive is the intention to undermine the positive results of the Ninth PZPR Congress which have been well, and even very well, received by various social groups and have increased the prestige of the PZPR in the international arena.

And finally, the fifth cause. It is being affirmed that the present actions are aimed at preventing stabilization in Poland. And since it is well known that there are forces in the world which are interested in maintaining the present state of turmoil in our country, one can suspect that those who are initiating actions of this kind have international connections.

These are merely hypotheses, but I had to present them because the moment is grave and one should not be overly diplomatic; and secondly it is a poor politician who does not put forward various hypotheses and who does not try to analyze the opposite side's motives. You gentlemen, in private, certainly reflect upon our motives for deciding upon one or another policy. [passage indistinct]

It is a fact that they wreck all (?the bases) that make possible the achievement of the phase of stabilization which is so desired and render our country in a highly turbulent phase. This is a fact. I would like to draw attention to several characteristic features of these activities. First, we are dealing with a direct attack on the government. This is a new phenomenon. In recent months the leaders of Solidarity made no direct statements against the government. We are also dealing with a further new phenomenon: an attack on the state administration and on the voivodas in particular. This is an interesting phenomenon, for throughout all these tension filled months, independent of this or that conflict of the moment, the cooperation between the individual Interfactory Founding Committees and the voivodas worked out well or relatively well.

There were tussles and quarrels of various kinds, but they always ended with some sort of understanding. For several days now, since about a week ago, there has been a renewal of demands for the dismissal of voivodas. They are appearing in certain Solidarity centers which are traditionally aggressive. There are centers in Poland which create no trouble at all, where cooperation works fairly well, where there are no particularly great conflicts. But there are others which are continually throbing. And in this [words indistinct]. The attack on the government is, I believe, dangerous inasmuch as it places a question mark over the purposefulness and validity of holding to the policy of accord.

A further characteristic feature of the present situation is the usual increase in aggression which can be perceived in the tone of the appeals and the contents of the slogans. That is really a new phenomenon. And a further feature which I have already mentioned indirectly is the extremely good organizational preparation. Finally, the last feature of these demonstrations: The slogan hunger, a most mendacious slogan, was successfully imposed on the demonstrators.

After what I have said, I think it is time to move on to the fundamental question: What is the ultimate aim of Solidarity? The anniversary of the founding of Solidarity is drawing near. The first street demonstrations are already behind us, so the jumping bar [poprzeczka] of the crisis has been lifted to a far higher level. Thus the question is justified. In the light of the experiences so far, one can, I think, formulate the thesis that through all the months which have passed since the signing of the agreements, Soliarity has worked, to various degrees and in various (?directions), for the weakening of the authorities. From these activities there emerges the ultimate aim: the questioning of the existence of these authorities. And along the line leading to this aim lie facts like the threatening and blackmailing of deputies--for example, the remarks of Mr Gwiazda at the Sejm subcommisuion: We'll have you on the carpet, threatening the voivodas; we'll get rid of you, accusing the government of being the perpetrator of the present economic situation and attacking the PZPR.

In my opinion, these aims are contrary to the statute of the union, to the spirit and letter of the agreements signed. However, they have to be contrary since the aim of Solidarity--as I see it, bitterly disappointed in my hopes for establishing a partnership--is not to take part in the joint responsibility for extricating Poland out of the crisis, but to exacerbate this crisis. I shall cite a few examples. Solidairty is organizing protest actions whose participants demand a perceptible improvement in the supplies of food and basic commodities. For a few weeks Solidairty leaders did not respond to the government accusations that the latter is deliberately storing food to force the nation down on its knees. This silly accusation still is being made by many people.

Solidarity has confined itself to the statement that indeed the government is not storing food, but it confined itself to that statement only when that news became nationally known. Surely the Solidarity leaders, who are surrounded by excellent advisers who know full well what the economic situation is, knew from the very beginning that the warehouses are empty. The facts of the drop in production are evident. Yet it is demanded that the government provide a sufficient quantity of food and of basic commodities. The government is issued a bill and burdened with responsibility for the shortage of those articles which the government after all does not produce.

I should like to ask the following question: Perhaps Solidarity should be issued with such a bill? Who, at the slightest opportunity, urges the workforce to go on strike? For instance, new strikes are now declared. This means that the national economy will become even more devastated. And who, at a time when there is a shortage of gasoline, batteries and tires, organizes truck demonstrations? One may ask the question: At whose expense is all of this being done and who is paying for it? The nation, no doubt, don't you think? Perhaps somebody will soon present such a bill. And who has been assuring us that the production lost as a result of the introduction of free Saturdays would soon be made up? The government or Solidairty?

And who has tried to convince us that as soon as the Solidarity of Private Farmers is set up and achieves its registration, the farm production will be of. to a flying start? The government or the leaders of Solidarity? Will the Solidarity of Private Farmers, please, put an end to the supply of meat--about 20 percent of the total--to the black market? Let Solidarity, which you, gentlemen, represent, help the Rural Solidarity in this task. After all, this growing black market hits the weakest section of the population most; it hits most those who earn the least, and it is they whom Solidarity is supposed to defend. Let the leaders of this Solidarity of Private Farmers, please, encourage farmers to sell grain to the state--the grain which is needed for the production of bread and groats. We have nothing against this.

Solidarity doesn't show much concern for these issues. The government is expected to provide reasonable supplies of foodstuffs--this is your demand. But from where? This question is answered by a reply from the ranks of Solidarity: The government is incapable; the government is starving the people.

We can come to an agreement with the miners, but miners' Solidarity says not. We shall live hungry and cold, but we shall not permit the government to break this dreadful situation. The production of coal on Saturdays has fallen to 100,000 tons. And we were solemnly told that as soon as you abolish this supplement in the form of special remunerations and special supplies, then the miners themselves will go and [word indistinct] free Saturdays.

Please consider the matter of food. The government is accused of stockpiling food, but at the same time the flow of food from voivodship to voivodship is blocked--despite the fact that there are some agricultural voivodships which have more food and must supply other voivodship. It has come about that on the initiative of Solidarity, the export of food is blocked--for example horse meat, which no one eats in Poland, and mutton, a meat which is exported in large quantities and for which we receive pork.

The quesiton arises: Is all of this supposed to incline us to believe that Solidarity really wants to help us emerge from the crisis?

The various cells of Solidarity shout that the government tolerates speculation and the black market, and they accuse the government of inactivity. We are not inactive, but we accept the criticism. We shall appeal to the Sejm to set up an extraordinary commission for the fight against speculation and abuses. It will be necessary to apply emergency means, but we fear that when we do this we shall meet with the accusation of deliberately restricting democracy and the freedom of citizens.

But let us assume that we shall not meet with such an accusation. For after all, every moderately reasonable thinking man knows--and I have the impression that such people are not lacking among the creative team of Solidarity--that specualtion with good ceases to be a social and economic phenomenon only when a sufficient quantity of products and goods exists.

During the Hitlerite occupation, people were put up against a wall and sent to Auschwitz for trading in the black market. This clandestine trade existed and the black market functioned. So the point is not to criticize the government for fighting speculation too slowly, but to set in motion the wheel to reinstate normal production and a greater [word indistinct].

The easiest way is simply to demand from the government, to put forward demands, so that it will increase production. Since we are on the subject of speculation, of the grasping of goods, this is a universal phenomenon. There are many examples of delivery men and drivers simply selling cigarettes en route and only handing over the money to the manager of the shop. Yet 90 percent of the drivers are actually members--ninety percent of this trade apparatus are members of Soldiarity. So, if you please: Are we preventing anyone from improving their morals? Do it.

You do that; it will be a direct (?contribution) to Poland's getting out of the crisis. For it is easy to say that the government is competent and allows speculation to occur.

I would like to state that for 11 months--I have the government in mind--we have been under continual pressure from Solidarity and, I would say, from all the trade unions. In this respect a magnificent example is being set for the latter. Demands are continually repeated--more for education, more for culture, more for housing construction, more for everything. Agreed, we are in favor of this. But I ask myself: From what pool can one draw these financial resources? For after all, it is a question of increasing the national income which is known to be falling, and falling despite superhuman efforts by the government to stimulate the flywheel.

A favorite trick of many Solidarity leaders is to accuse the government of inaction in the area of structural changes in the economy and politics. But what is the reality like; what is the objective truth? A reconstruction of the governing institutions such as has been taking place in recent months is unknown in the history of the past 36 years, both in the sense of quantity and quality. The reconstruction is being carried out, to use military terms, on the march and under fire. In the course of 5 months, the head of the government has changed almost his entire cabinet. We are reducing the central administration in a drastic manner, though here one ought to take into account the fact that we are dealing with normal people who have families and friends. One ought to ensure fair living conditions for them. That doesn't concern our critics a bit. They simply consider us to be idle, and say that we ought to throw people out.

But let us take a look at the permanent legislative foundations of socialist renewal. After all, there are a lot of actions of this kind. These are important moves, more important than spectacular actions, for the latter are to no purpose. But it also appears that there is not one proposition which Solidarity will not question--at times, after a while, when it woke up, at times during the preparation of such laws. But my colleagues will speak further of this. In any case, the principle is as follows: to protest against every legislative act prepared by the government, for Solidarity cannot be satisfied with anything. This is that very action under fire.

In the demonstrations being organized at the moment there appears the demand of access to the mass media. But what is the truth? The weekly SOLIDARNOSC exists, as well as a whole network of paltry periodicals. I have talked about their contents on more than one occasion. We were promised that as soon as the weekly came into being the anti-Soviet, anti-PZPR and antigovernment accents in these paltry periodicals would be seen to. But nothing came of that. There has been no change. Conscious or not, there is simply consent to activity contrary to the interests of the country.

And now for matters related to the place taken up by Solidarity in the mass media. There is no other trade union in the world--if this is a trade union--which has all the press devoting so much space to it day in and day out. Also, if one studies the history of the press of the Central Council of Trade Unions one would see that this press was created and developed over a period of approximately 10 years. And in this case we face determined demands: Give us everything at once, although there is no paper and although there are difficulties with printing presses. This attitude does not at all take into account the fact that we are dealing with a certain process of history. On many occasions I have explained to a number of people I have talked to that it would probably be some 10 years before new structures, new customs and a new way of governing are shaped. Yet Solidarity rejects this sensible philosophy; it adores violent action.

With an approach of this kind I must ask myself, and I repeat it here: What, in point of fact, is it all about? What form of a state do the leaders of Solidarity have in mind? Is it perhaps a question of building two states, a nominal state and a real state based entirely on Solidarity? Perhaps you wish to implement the well-known concept of Kuron?

Karol Modzelewski a few days ago advised Solidarity that there is no chance for the authorities to bring the country out of the crisis: We must therefore take the helm into our own hands, abolish the system of the administration of the country and break down the resistance of the authorities to reforms of a political type. They do not wish to share power. They do not want to lose the titles of their positions. And this is why they are trying to intimidate us with arguments of the Stalinist period in which they used to say: Fido is the watchdog of imperialism. The authorities will not achieve anything until Solidarity changes them. Reforms must be forced by means of faits accomplis. Perhaps it is this directive that some of the activists of Solidarity follow in their actions.

In his speech in Lodz, Comrade Slowik was good enough to say that these authorities are not carrying out the accords. This is simply a lie. We are implementing all that is realistic; we are implementing it with a superhuman effort, with a truly desperate effort. Naturally, there are some points in the accords which we will not implement. Unrealistic, for instance, is the undertaking that everyone, after a 5-year wait, will get an apartment. As regards these apartments--look. by the way, what a trick this is--more money is being demanded to provide apartments and the government increases the funds available, but there will be a good many fewer apartments because the output of cement has declined and so has the production of all other materials required for the construction of apartments. There will be 30,000 fewer apartments this year. Perhaps, then, Solidarity might take note of the situation. We want to implement the accords--I say this with full emphasis--despite the obstacles which you are raising.

And now, what does Solidarity give us in return for that determined action, which, naturally, is not free of various tensions and conflicts as well as contradictions, because such is life and such will it remain? Violations of the statute, attacks on the leading role of the party, agitation against the Soviet Union, sowing hostility against the people's state.

These are the assets contributed by--obviously not all--Solidarity links to the general national treasury which is People's Poland. Certain Solidarity activists hover around what is called the Polish Labor Party; they doubtless wish to have a career there. However, what we need is not a Polish Labor Party, but simply work.

There are those living abroad who advise their conversational partners not to aid a Poland governed by communists, because that kind of Poland must fall. They forget that thanks to my journalist's card I have contacts and friends in every country that they visit in Europe and outside Europe too. These friends generally convey to me quite faithfully what they hear from their activists. Under the sign of Solidarity there functions the Independent Students' Association, an organization which already has decidedly anticommunist features and is entering into alliance with anticommunist organizations whose chosen aim is to overthrow communist regimes in Eastern Europe. I openly state that we will outlaw this union if it continues to act in this way.

While making critical remarks about Solidarity, at the same time I would like to draw attention to Solidarity's position in our system. After all, Solidarity has come into our life to stay. That is an obvious fact. Members of the union sit in the Sejm. There are 20 percent in the new Central Committee; there is even a representative in the Politburo, Comrade Grzyb, with whom Comrade Slowik would probably be able to find a common tongue. Solidarity is everywhere. This is not something dramatic for us; that is how things ought to be. We have no sinister plans to limit Solidarity. Nowhere has the thought been conceived that at the right moment the Central Committee members who are also Solidarity members ought to be seized by the throat and disposed of. Nothing of the sort exists. We consider that Solidarity represents a part of our social life and will continue to do so. But it is my conviction that this is all the more reason for Solidarity to relinquish the policy of binding the authorities' hands and crying that the authorities are incompetent and inferring that they ought to be changed. The question arises: Change them for what? I would like to obtain an answer to this question. If not today at this table, then on another occasion.

It seems to me, especially in view of recent events, that certain Solidarity leaders have entered onto a suicidal road. There are theories that certain of their leaders dream of hecatombs, new national dramas. What is it a matter of here? Is it a matter of bringing about fratricidal struggles? Perhaps we are dealing with an extreme lack of sense of responsibility. Or perhaps all that [word indistinct] us is simply the work of several or a dozen or so people who think that their hour has struck and that they can reach out for power.

After all, we remember, and I remember too, what certain Solidarity activists said the day before the general strike. It is recorded what they counted on; what they counted on and what they said later, after the strike had been called off. After all, we noted the hangover that some of them felt and their regret that it didn't result in a trial of strength.

In conclusion, I wish to state the following: In our evaluation, and please treat it carefully, Poland has found itself in an extremely dangerous situation in recent days. The relative internal peace was seriously disturbed. New demonstrations and strikes threaten the national economy with further disintegration. The international situation of Poland is also worsening. After all we are not in this world by ourselves, and we are all well aware of this; nor are we by ourselves in Europe. Our economic partners are backing out of cooperation with us.

Frivolous Solidarity activists allure people who have great opportunities for earning in emigration, and the government is beginning to send Poles off with visas so that they can return home. [sentence as heard] Is this the contribution to stabilization of which the Solidarity leaders speak? We are losing the remnants of our credibility in the world. I want to say openly that in this situation, in my opinion, the time has come to define the borders of Solidarity's activity. We simply demand that the leadership of Solidarity reply to our fundamental question: Does the union's leadership intend to join in constructive joint responsibility for the country, or does it wish to continue to fulfill the role it currently fulfills, unfortunately a destructive one?

It is our most profound conviction that that which is being initiated by individual Solidarity activists has nothing in common with the idea of partnership. We do not accept an interpretation of partnership. What is more, I think that society will not accept it. We cannot accept an interpretation of partnership in which the authorities are the enemy and in which one says no to the authorities in response to everything they undertake. In essence, there is no place today for a discussion of details. That is good for working groups. The decisive question for both today and tomorrow is: Does Soldiarity wish to cooperate in leading Poland out of the crisis? Will it make the effort to leave the road that leads nowhere, or will it wish to stride along this road, dragging itself and us into self-destruction?

COURSE OF SOLIDARITY-GOVERNMENT TALKS BREAKDOWN

Onyskiewicz' Press Conference

NC071344 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug (AFP)--The independent trade federation Solidarity today refuted charges by authorities that the union had "unilaterally" broken off yesterday's talks on the continuing Polish crisis, demonstrating "ill will", "aggressiveness" and "arrogance" toward the government.

Speaking at a press conference, Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz said that the union's delegation had left the cabinet building yesterday with the feeling that negotiations had "simply been finished without the adoption of a joint communique, as was often the case in the past."

There was no common accord, he said, because Solidarity "could not accept the text of the communique, unilaterally amended by the government."

The spokesman said the union had learned "with astonishment and regret" of a government communique released earlier today by the official news agency PAP, blaming Solidarity for a reported "breakdown" in the talks.

Meanwhile, Solidarity adviser Bronislaw Geremek said that the union was not "offended" by the government statement but regretted having lost its "partner" in the talks. He said the union "remained open to dialogue."

The spokesman said that Solidarity leaders had reiterated their appeal to local branches to take no further action until the union's top coordinating committee met in Gdansk on Monday.

He added that the union had managed, with difficulty, to "channel, even brake, grassroot discontent." Referring to the vehicle protest in Warsaw, he said that the union "had a very hard time persuading the demonstrators to end their movement.

"This therefore rules out any notion of a campaign orchestrated by Solidarity to increase tension in the country, as the government claims," the spokesman said.

More on Onyszkiewicz Statement

LD071650 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Gdansk--The talks of the government Committee for Trade Union Affairs with the Presidium of the KKP [National Consultative Commission] of NSZZ Solidarity ended in the late evening hours. This made it impossible for the daily press to publish the communique on the course of the talks, which as PAP reports were broken off by the union side. We contacted the secretariat of Lech Walesa, chairman of the KKP, and obtained the text of the statement of Solidarity's press spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz. Here is the final excerpt of this statement the full text of which is carried by today's WIECZOR WYBRZEZA [coastal evening paper].

"After the discussion, the business of agreeing on a communique embracing the results of the debate began. Then a proposal for a joint text was presented to the two sides for acceptance. The government side had introduced a number of amendments into the communique, changing the contents of the text in a fairly essential manner. After familiarizing itself with this text, the union side said that it thought that the publication of a joint communique could be interpreted as an expression of the union's satisfaction with the course and results of the talks. This is why a very brief text was proposed, postponing the discussion on the course of the talks and an assessment of these talks until the KKP meeting scheduled for Monday, 10 August. Government representatives have been invited to this meeting. The government side did not agree to the proposal of a short communique and deemed the talks closed.

"The course and results of the talks gave to the KKP members grounds to think that the talks were finished without agreeing on a text of a final communique.

"Before the groups parted Zbyszek Bujak, who was participating in the deliberations, made a verbal protest against the search of (Wieslaw Kecik), an activist of the NSZZ Solidarity for Private Farmers, and the confiscation of publications.

"[Signed] Janusz Onyszkiewicz"

Ciosek Interview

LD080300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 81

[7 August interview granted by Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of trade union relations, to Lechoslaw Janowski in Warsaw--recorded]

[Summary] [Question] "Mr Minister, the information we have broadcast on the radio from PAP about the breaking off of the talks conducted by the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity is the topic of the day for all Poles. Public opinion is tremendously disturbed. Meetings, mass meetings, and demonstrations are taking place. The course of the talks conducted between the government and Solidarity gives rise to many commentaries. What is the truth?"

[Answer] "There can only be one truth. I shall try to give you an account of what this looked like to me. First, I really am deeply convinced about this, and this is why we embarked on these talks--with only a short break from our previous talks--I am convinced that in the public interest there are very many matters which we, after all, must solve jointly with Solidarity." It was the government's intention to try to solve matters worrying the country together with its partners in Solidarity.

"I am not certain that one can use the phrase breaking off of talks. I myself don't know how to put this. Perhaps I'll return to this matter at the end by reporting what this looked like and then let the [word indistinct] listeners themselves decide if this was a breaking off or whether one can call it something else. Yesterday we began working at 1100. As you are aware, we were presented with the seven proposals of the previous meeting of 3 August. The government examined them in detail--in any case we said on the 3rd that we would make our stance known on these matters at the next meeting."

Discussion centered on the Solidarity proposals. The discussion was lively and controversial but creative, in my opinion, because the sides were drawing close in many matters; there was more agreement than disagreement. I thought the talks were going well and that an important step would be taken.

"After views were exchanged on the seven proposals by Solidarity, I presented, on behalf of the government, a number of more narrow proposals and remarks and questions aimed at Solidarity. This was our inalienable right--that the other side should also be able to ask its partners questions. We did not even expect answers to them during this meeting, but proposed that this could be done at a later date. Speaking in very general terms, the point of these questions and proposals was to include our partners in Solidarity--a strong and very prestigious trade union--in disentangling and resolving important matters concerning finding a way out of the crisis for Poland."

After the government asked these questions, a short and animated exchange of views started. This was, I think, sometime around 1800.

"We decided to appoint a joint working team with representatives from Solidarity and the government which would work on the communique. Well, we hoped that we would manage to work out a joint communique, and work on this communique lasted until--I don't remember right now--sometime before midnight in this very room where you are now recording this conversation. Quite a large number of people took part: from the Solidarity side there was [word indistinct] Mr Wielowieyski, if I remember correctly, and Mr Bujak from Mazowsze. Taking part in the second part were Mr Slowik, Mr Jedynak, Assistant Professor (Kurowski), Mr Onyszkiewicz. Perhaps I can't remember all the surnames. On our side there were [word indistinct] Sylwester Zawadzki, (Oholak), director of the Office for Trade Union Affairs, [words indistinct] Minister Lakomiec, then Minister Kacala, our editorial advisers Urban and (Gornicki). This is the team that we worked with."

I thought we were close to drawing up a communique, and plenary discussion was to resume.

But before this plenary discussion on the text, the government made some minor drafting remarks and amendments. The text was then presented to the Solidarity partners and the government side thought they would also make minor amendments.

"Meanwhile, after the text was returned, the end came. For me it was very surprising. We had begun the plenary talks; this was already after midnight. Mr Walesa handed the platform to Mr Cywinski, secretary of the KKP, who presented to us--instead of his stance on this communique on which we had been working jointly and which had been agreed on--the text of a communique consisting of three sentences. I am quoting this from memory. The first sentence was that a meeting had taken place on such and such a day and that people had taken part. The second sentence was that a session of the KKP would be taking place on Monday in Gdansk. And the third sentence said that government representatives had been invited to the session. And that was it. I must say that [words indistinct]. When we asked whether this was all, he replied: well, that's all, and to all intents and purposes we bade one another farewell.

"I must admit frankly I sat back stupefied for just a moment. I remained in the hall alone. I am responsible for cooperation with the trade unions and for me this was a kind of personal defeat, I would say. And to this very moment I cannot give a sensible answer to this question of yours however much I turn it over in my mind this night and day: whether this was a breaking off. Perhaps yes. Will there be a continuation to this? We are waiting hopefully and with the belief that--regarding these matters which are to be settled between us and Solidarity--that the KKP will create good conditions for settling and disentangling these matters. After all, a great deal in Poland depends on this. We are waiting with great hopes for this session."

The most difficult matter is the final text of the communique. Allow me to quote some excerpts from the draft communique:

"The participants in the talks have found the present situation in the country disturbing. Both sides want to prevent any further increase in tension. The government side is particularly worried by street demonstrations which threaten public safety, and also by strikes which cause losses to the national economy, particularly dangerous at this time. Both sides agree that the worsening food supplies constitute the main reason for social unrest. Overcoming the crisis demands both calm and productive work as well as energetic steps in the direction of reforming the economy, administrative methods as well as improvements in food economy. The government side stated that actions aimed at further whipping up of tensions can only make the implementation of reforms more difficult, adversely affect administration and make the supply situation still worse. Whole sections of social life are threatened by disintegration and political accords are placed in jeopardy."

The government made its stance known on the seven Solidarity proposals. The government stated that it was not possible to restore full food norms at present because of the poor procurement situation. The government wishes to revise norms for people doing physical work.

"The government welcomes all social initiatives aimed at increasing production and a just distribution of foods. Here I will add, by the way, that the question of control over the distribution of foods contrary to expectations, caused the greatest number of words and even tensions [words indistinct] but nevertheless we managed to reach agreement on the joint text concerning this issue."

[Question] "Solidarity is making the charge that there is a great deal of waste of food, that some goods can still be found in warehouses."

[Answer] "Undoubtedly there is a great deal of waste of food. We have been saying this for a long time, not only with regard to bread. As for the stocks in warehouses, I would be very glad to find more in them than is necessary for current deliveries. These are stories that are easy to spread.

(?It is possible) [words indistinct] and I ask Solidarity to check this, how much food is available. The fact is that this food does not exist."

Allow me to continue reading the text of the draft communique:

The government will support more social control of supplies to the population. It was agreed that NSZZ Solidarity will participate in the social supervision of food production and distribution.

Another group of matters concerns the procurement of animals for slaughter and developing production. The sides recognize the need to negotiate on reforming retail prices as an integral part of the general economic reform. The government proposed an immediate price rise for flour products and an appropriate system of compensation. The union side, acknowledging the justification of this proposal, will present it at the next KKP session on Monday.

I am still reading the text which was (?agreed on) jointly in the working group:

Both sides stated that their positions on the final shape of the economic reform have come closer together. The government will strive to create as quickly as possible the conditions for the development of workers' self-government.

The most controversial point here concerned the appointment of directors of enterprises. The two sides differ somewhat on certain economic solutions in the transition period.

The next group of matters dealt with the statute on trade unions. Deputy Sejm speaker Prof Halina Skibniewska explained the Sejm subcommissions will be thoroughly examining the Solidarity draft trade union statute together with the draft statute of the Council of State. Although this is a matter that has given rise to much passion, the two sides have nevertheless found points of agreement. I was greatly heartened by this.

The next matter concerns access to the mass media. The two sides held long talks on this in April and May. The government side considers that those points which have already been agreed on should be implemented. The Solidarity side accepts the proposed air time for its programs. It has been decided to agree on the presentation of Solidarity programs on radio and television at a meeting between Solidarity representatives and the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs in the very near future. The amount of paper allocated for Solidarity publication is still to be decided on.

The government submitted a proposal on Solidarity participation in solving key problems connected with overcoming the present crisis. The union side stated that it would adopt a position on some of the issues touched on at the next meeting.

If the text of the draft communique were adopted, it would defuse many worries in Poland. I was full of hope that it would be adopted and do not know why it was not.

"I would like to say one more important thing: Why cannot one say that these talks were broken off? Quite simply because, despite the fact that we did not sign this communique and that it was, I would say, unilaterally renounced, we shall try to implement it. These matters are too important for Poles, and for working people, for us to make them dependent on the signature of one or the other side. These are matters that are vital for our nation and we shall quite simply implement it. Thus, can one speak here of breaking off? In technical terms and in light of the drama of yesterday's meeting--yes. But as for the merits of the matter, no. We shall do everything we can to meet our commitments contained here and we expect Solidarity and all trade unions that, like us, are guided by good will, a spirit of cooperation and a policy of cooperation to implement the decisions, which--while not signed--are after all important.

"And one might say that these decisions satisfy the majority of the population if one tries to gauge how they will be received by the public.

"One more important matter. After the end of the meeting, when we were already rising from the table, I think it was Mr Bujak who made a protest in connection with the fact that illegal literature was (?seized) in the house of Mr Kecik. Since we knew of these facts somewhat earlier--well, how shall I put it--an exhibition was prepared for our negotiating partners of this literature and we showed them these publications. But I think that these matters--I mean how this came about, how this looks--will be explained separately.

"In any event, I think that this did not have an effect on the results of the talks. The matter was raised after the reading of this (?astounding)--(?perhaps this is not the right word)--communique by Solidarity and I don't think it should affect the course of our talks. In any case, it is difficult to compare the one matter with the other; (?one) is a national matter whereas the other--and I saw it myself--is quite simply illegal, outside the agreement of the authorities and outside all the norms of our law. This literature is published in a great edition [words indistinct], and this is the matter that came out during the meeting, to be more precise after it ended. That's all."

Solidarity Statement

LD072144 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2050 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Here is a statement by the press spokesman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity.

The PAP communique on the talks between the government and Solidarity which were held on 6 August has dangerously exacerbated the social tension in the country. In this situation the leadership of the union has deemed it necessary to send the mass media a report on the actual progress of the talks. The publication of the report must not be delayed.

The press spokesman of the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity also states the following: First, no joint communique was announced at the end of the talks. It is not true, however, that the negotiations were broken off. Deputy Premier Rakowski decided irrevocably to end the talks on 6 August after the rejection of the counterdraft of the joint communique which was submitted by the Presidium of the KKP. Second, it is inadmissible to treat the failure of the Presidium of the KKP to agree to the text of the first draft of the joint communique as a manifestation of arrogance or an insult to the Government of the Polish People's Republic. In equal negotiations each of the sides is allowed to express such disagreement. Third, untrue information about the breaking off of the talks, accusing the leadership of NSZZ Solidarity of deliberate activities aimed at harming the state and social and national interests, and unambiguous threats addressed at our union, create in our country an atmosphere of confrontation. This shows that in striving for overcoming the economic, social and political crisis, our union must depend on its own resources at the present moment.

On the tenth of this month the KKP will assemble in Gdansk to work out a strategy of actions for overcoming the crisis common to the whole of the union. It is particularly important for all cells of NSZZ Solidarity to display at this time cohesion and discipline and to refrain from independently declaring new protest actions.

Government 'Explanation'

LD072202 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2050 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] In connection with the statement made by the press spokesman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] NSZZ Solidarity, the government press spokesman obtained the following explanation from the Office of Trade Union Affairs at the Council of Ministers:

The draft of the joint communique, based on the merits of the case regarding the contents of the talks and the agreement that was reached, was prepared by the drafting commission appointed by both sides. After plenary deliberations were begun a representative of the Presidium of the KKP NSZZ Solidarity read a terse one-sided communique which only informed the government side that talks had been conducted with it. The union side did not even want to justify its stance.

Could this be called respect for one's partner? This was not only a rejection of the agreement which had been prepared in matters which are important for the public and for the country and which had been discussed, but also a rejection of discussion in general on this subject. The KKP press spokesman stated that it is not permissible to treat the lack of agreement by the KKP Presidium with the text of the first draft of the joint communique as a manifestation of arrogance or affront toward the Government of the Polish People's Republic. In this sentence an attempt is made to slip through a lie. It is suggested that there was more that one draft of a joint communique. There was only one draft, and at the same time the term "communique" could be misleading. In essence the point was not some sort of communique but a joint stance which had been negotiated during talks lasting 2 days. This stance referred to ways of resolving many problems which are basic for the nation, and finally to cooperation between the government and Solidarity in solving the problems. This "first," as the statement claims, communique was drawn up as the result of talks by the authorized representatives of both sides during a joint working session that that lasted several hours, a working session--and this must be stressed--which was characterized by full understanding of its importance. KKP to all intents and purposes rejected this communique based on the merits of the case.

The statement says that in discussion in which the sides enjoy equal rights either side can express such disagreement. Yes--"can". But in this case was the point "art for art's sake," or the most important business of the nation! One must bear full responsibility for one's decisions and for their assessment.

KKP was entitled not to agree to the constructive solution which was drawn up with the coparticipation of its representatives. The question is: For what purpose? The statement by the KKP spokesman that in striving to overcome the economic, social and political crisis our union must at present depend on its own resources is a complete misunderstanding. Over a period of 11 months the government has not only not received the necessary support from Solidarity in its efforts aimed at halting the crisis but has all the time come up against various activities which restrict the work of the government--activities which are undertaken by various links of Solidarity. To date the union has not made its stance known on the government program for coming out of the crisis and stabilizing the economy which was approved by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

Rakowski Interview

LD092247 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2005 GMT 9 Aug 81

["Text" of interview with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski by unidentified PAP correspondent--date, place not given; read by announcer]

[Text] PAP has obtained an interview with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski concerning the circumstances surrounding the talks between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity.

The first question of the PAP correspondent was as follows:

The propaganda apparatus of NSZZ Solidarity asserts that the talks have, in fact, been broken off by the government side, or, strictly speaking, by yourself. What can you say on this subject?

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski: I have nothing to hide. The attempts to shift onto me the responsibility for the breaking off of the talks are familiar to me. Mr Onyskiewicz, the NSZZ Solidarity press spokesman, is very good at this. The effects of this activity are already visible. The government is receiving numerous resolutions from local NSZZ Solidarity organizations which are filled with demagogic and untruthful statements. I have in front of me a resolution of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of the Lodz area which contains the following assertion, among other things: In actual fact the responsibility for the breaking off of the talks on which the whole nation had placed great hopes falls upon the government which rejected constructive proposals by NSZZ Solidarity without giving any reasons for it. Who was it that has rejected a draft which has already been agreed upon? Using these methods somebody will soon begin to try to convince me it is I who is organizing street demonstrations. One remains helpless when faced with such demagogy and distortion of facts. After all, it is the government that has come forward with the initiative to hold the talks. It was we who wanted to reach an agreement. The draft communique on the talks prepared by the joint working team, which has been published in the press, has not been questioned by the government's side even for a moment. I am convinced that Mr Onyszkiewicz, and not only he, knows full well that the KKP delegation made a mistake and behaved in a manner which was far from serious; that it decided to take a step which cannot bring either profit or glory. And so the blame has to be put on Rakowski. I know these tricks and it is not the first time that I have been their victim.

PAP: Editor Mazowiecki, speaking in a TV news bulletin on Saturday evening made light of what happened that night in the office of the Council of Ministers. He spoke of the fatigue of those taking part in the talks and so on.

Rakowski: I also listened to what Editor Mazowiecki had to say. His statement has provided yet another reason which justifies a return to the circumstances during which the talks were broken off. As I have already said, the meeting was the result of our initiative. The motivation behind it was the head of the government, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruselski, who decided that in the situation which had arisen in the country--I have in mind the street demonstrations organized by NSZZ Solidarity together with a strike hysteria and a leaflet campaign--it would be a good thing to have a meeting with the KKP to present the government's stand. I do not conceal the fact that we were counting on the results of these talks to lead to action by the leaders of the union aimed at terminating the activities which are bringing our country to ruin. Will you please take note of the fact that the aforementioned communique does not refer to this at all. Action is being organized which is lethal to the already devastated--among other things, by strikes--national economy, and then it is shouted all over Poland and the rest of the world: The government allows the economic situation to worsen, the government has no program to bring the country out of a state of crisis. This is simply not true because a program of this kind exists; the draft of this program--as long ago as before the 9th congress--was published in hundreds of thousands of copies. Moreover, it was unanimously endorsed by the Sejm and the government has begun to implement it.

One cannot talk without bitterness about this method of saving the country.

Opening debates on 3 August, I asked the KKP Presidium to adopt a position on what I said. It was not the first time that my request met with silence. Instead of a reply I heard NSZZ Solidarity demands recklessly put forward by those present in the hall. In this way a list of seven topics was created.

The next day NSZZ Solidarity propagandists transformed those seven points into demands, and after a breakdown in the talks, into a seven-point program for the union.

Thus seemingly innocent topics had been transformed into a program. In a flash union staff members set in motion an entire organization, various links of which sent telegrams to the government strongly demanding the implementation of the seven-point program. They should address their protests to the KKP because it was not the government side that rejected the jointly prepared communique.

After the presentation of the aforementioned seven topics, I said that I am unable to give a reply to it at the moment, and that I propose another meeting to be held on 6 August. The proposal was accepted.

On 6 August, after discussions lasting several hours, Mr Lech Walesa, who sat next to me, said that it is time to end the discussion, and working groups should be set up which should prepare the draft of the joint communique. I considered the proposal as right and sensible.

PAP: There are calls from various parts of the country for a retransmission of debates on television and radio.

Rakowski: I know this demand. Personally I cannot see myself as a negotiator operating in front of millions of people. The adoption of such a proposal would indicate that these talks would be transformed into theater where actors recite questions prepared in advance. In any case it would end in talks behind the scenes. As far as this particular case is concerned, I think that there is no obstacle to publishing shorthand notes from both meetings. The shorthand notes from the first meeting number 98 pages, and from the second about 200 pages. This would make a large book of bout 300 pages. I wonder who is going to read it?

But never mind. If I am for the publication of shorthand notes it is because it would be a great help for the government. Let public opinion, including NSZZ Solidarity members, see for themselves how openly members of the government present the state of the economy of the country, and how much they have wished to achieve agreement.

But let us go back to the debate. A working group ended work on the joint commun- ue. It meant that in that particular phase of work the draft communique had been agreed to by every member of the working team. The draft was first handed to Lech Walesa and myself. Next I showed the draft to the head of the government, and I inserted slight amendments, only in parts concerning the government stance on some problems mentioned in the discussion.

If necessary we will point out these amendments since the Solidarity press spokesman states outright that they changed the contents of the communique in quite an important way. I repeat that it was a working group's draft and that it could have still become a subject of discussion at a plenary session. This is always the case at all conferences of this sort. This was also the case when at the end of March we were signing the so-called Warsaw agreement. Even after the draft of the agreement was prepared by a working group at a plenary session, both sides still introduced amendments.

In the next phase of the session our guests received the full text of the communique and assembled in another hall, clearly to take a stand on the draft of the working group. The government side, also very tired, was awaiting their return, calmly and with a feeling of satisfaction that it was possible after all to reach an agreement. After we waited for a while, the plenary session began. Mr Celinski, secretary of the Presidium, took the floor and read out from a bit of paper a two-sentence text of, as he put it, the joint communique which advised that the talks had been continued on 6 August.

And that was it; no explanation, no commentary on what had taken place and on why the document of the working group had not been accepted. Nothing; simply silence. I felt as if someone...never mind. In this situation I said that I was not going to sign this allegedly joint communique, and I declared that I was closing the session.

And what was I to say? Was I to fall on my knees?

I admit that for the next few hours both my collaborators and I could not, as they say, come to. And this is because there was no indication that those talks which proceeded for many hours could end like this. I repeat this for the umpteenth time: The draft communique was formulated by two working groups, the working groups of the government committee and of the KKP Presidium. Since these two groups reached agreement, why suddenly did one of the sides, in this case the KKP delegation, destroy the efforts and the stance of its group? I still do not know what happened during those dozen or so minutes in the hall where the KKP delegation assembled. Our guests alone can answer this question.

I want to point out several facts which every sensible person should take into account. First, my reaction to what we heard from Mr Celinski was extremely calm and moderate. We met with an affront to which we could have, or perhaps should have, responded much more sharply. The arrogance which is discussed in the PAP communique is a rather mild word to describe what the KKP delegation did.

I also wish to point out the fact that our talks were held during a very tense situation: Various kinds of demonstrations and strikes were being held throughout the country. The Warsaw traffic circle motorcade attracted the attention of the whole nation and the world. In such a situation, rejection by the working group of the essence of the communique was not in accordance with protocol [nie miald protokolarnego charakteru]. It was after all, to be expected that our guests because of the aforementioned situation would treat the joint communique with the utmost seriousness.

Maybe the point was, as honestly expressed by Mr Onyszkiewicz, that the KKP delegation rejected the communique because this could have caused an impression that the KKP was satisfied with the talks. Second, people forming the leadership of NSZZ Solidarity should not forget that they are talking with representatives of the government, the government which represents a state of 36 million people which is located in the heart of Europe.

These kinds of talks are not some kind of games or play organized by children who get overly involved on the playing field. I will never agree to the government being pushed about, or to pushing around government representatives. We were without our own state for too long, and too many victims fell in recovering our state for me to fail to mention the dismissive attitude of some people to the existing structures of the authorities, including the government itself.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic is not and will not be a messenger boy and it will not allow itself to be treated in such a manner as occurred during the night of 6-7 August. This has nothing to do with the spirit and letter of partnership. This truth will not be drowned by even the most noisy and demagogical action of protest, or by the country being drowned in the flood of leaflets and posters.

I believe that it is high time for the people of the union leadership to understand that the struggle with the government--because we are talking about a struggle and often a ruthless struggle--will not benefit them or the country. Some of them ought to think about the difference which exists between politics and petty politics [politykierstwo].

PAP: And what now, Deputy Premier?

Rakowski: As a matter of fact, you should ask the KKP Presidium for an answer. The jointly agreed document is, after all, ready to be signed. It was not the government who rejected it.

We can sign under this agreement immediately, and we are waiting for an answer to the list of questions and problems which we presented to the KKP. The government will not allow itself to be pushed from the political line as mapped out by the ninth party congress. We will also not allow any infringement or undermining of this line.

Radio Ponders Breakdown

LD071238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Boleslaw Broszczak commentary]

[Text] The calm on the streets of Warsaw does not hide the gravity of the situation in which the country has found itself. People are silent and sunk in thought. We hear only one question: Why? Why have the talks been broken off between the government and Solidarity? Talks which, after all, are supposed to find a way out of the crisis, and not to inflame it.

(?For) at 1100 yesterday, the meeting began in the office of the Council of Ministers. The realism of the situation dictated very modest optimism. Everyone realized that the talks, given that strikes are in progress, would not be easy or quick, but deep in the community there was a glimmer of hope that the common interest of the country and the nation would prevail.

The long hours of debate resulted in working commissions being set up. A draft for a joint communique was agreed. The opportunity presented itself for treating the situation seriously, there was an opportunity for compromise.

The community had a great shock--it is difficult to find another term for the decision by the KKP Presidium of NSZZ Solidarity to break off the talks unilaterally, a decision which came after midnight. The question (?is): How could a group of a dozen or so people, even if they do represent a multimillion organization, have the right to make such a decision which concerns every Pole?

Let us disregard the formulations contained in the official statement of the government side, published by PAP. Maybe they are too sharp for the Solidarity sympathizers. But let us be objective. It was, after all, the government which despite the announcement of strike actions proposed the 3 August talks. The government frequently stressed the need for Solidarity to assume joint responsibility for the destiny of the country and for the fate of its economy.

It is possible not to agree with your partner; it is possible to be tough in negotiations, but everywhere in every geographical latitude opposite parties in talks are treated seriously, and talks are held in order to reach a common stance, even at the price of compromise. After midnight today the talks were unilaterally broken off, without any reason being given. After all, the lack of agreement with your partner's stance cannot be regarded as a reason.

People are seriously concerned. It is in our common interest to bring about a resumption of the interrupted dialogue. The accord and cooperation of all citizens of People's Poland are most important.

Papers Criticize Solidarity

LD081528 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Aug (PAP)--The press today carries comments on the breaking off of government--Solidarity talks. TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that "a justified suspicion must occur to a thinking man that this is a programmed and consistently conducted campaign designed to plant anarchy in the country, weaken and compromise authorities."

"Such a campaign may only be carried on by someone who sees his own chance only in an atmosphere of tension and a lack of stability. Now more and more people are starting to say that many of those actions are a product of differences and clashes within Solidarity leadership. Indeed many factors indicate that. What can tens of millions of Poles who want to start normal lives care about them?"

"This time the talks were launched at the initiative of the government, which, motivated by concern over the developments in the country, wanted to find a way to solve the most pressing problems together with a partner it had recognized," underlined the paper.

"Unfortunately, this undeniable good-will was not received with understanding," TRYBUNA LUDU commented.

Commented ZYCIE WARSZAWY:

"Faced with all that which has recently been happening in our country at Solidarity's initiative, one can and should ask about the sense of the line of agreement and whether this line still exists.

[Words indistinct] The method of dialogue to turn out a tragic mistake?" the daily asked.

"The implementation of the economic reform, reconstruction of agriculture, re-modelling of the structures of management and many other things must be done to make our lives relatively normal. For that to happen, we must not act contrary to ourselves and others. And this is what participation in strikes and demonstrations in the present tragic situation of this country means," the paper concluded.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said that "the history of the dialogue proves that the government has been treating it with utmost seriousness and sometimes even entered into dialogue in situations which allowed no great hopes. The other side was perfectly aware of it and often tried to play this readiness to talks to its own advantage. The government side has always been more serious in tackling the matter and more prudent than representatives of Solidarity. No government representative has ever been light-hearted about the talks. Never have representatives of Solidarity been subjected to psychological pressure; the government avoided a demonstration of force at that time."

"In its propaganda, the government of General Jaruzelski, who is also defence minister has never resorted to the argument of the Armed Forces."

"The patience of General Jaruzelski's government irritated and upset many people. So if now this frequently criticized, extreme patience has run out, it is evident that it must have been immensely abused," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote.

More From TRYBUNA LUDU

LD100918 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 10 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU wrote today that "the different interpretations of the breakdown of the government-Solidarity talks do not alter the fact that the Solidarity delegation considered the jointly worked out draft of the final communique null and void."

The fact that the jointly prepared document was offhandedly dismissed is an unprecedented event "which trespasses on virtually all the rules of the difficult art of negotiations, poses a question mark over the readiness to compromise and the commitment to the very fact of conducting the talks. It also contradicts the principle of respecting the partner."

"We cannot be sure now whether on the night of August 6 an unfortunate incident took place or was it a deeply rooted event with far-reaching consequences. Anyway, at stake are not the very issues of the negotiations protocol, but the problem of social peace in Poland, the pursuit of the line of social agreement and the halting of the critical turn of the situation."

"A violation of principles of properly conceived negotiations, when their subject are values now of supreme importance to Poles, justifies the charge that those values are treated carelessly. Therefore the fact that one year after the Gdansk agreement it is necessary to remind certain universal principles of rational and constructive dialogue on difficult issues must give rise to concern," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that "the general demand voiced in the resolutions and appeals sent in to the editors of TRYBUNA LUDU during the last three days is: Put a stop on negotiations, resume a partnership-based dialogue between the trade unions and the goverment, sit down at one table, and its opposite sides."

"No one praises the mistakes of authorities, nobody absolves cases of inefficiency or bad organization, but at the same time fewer and fewer people are for an escalation of tension and accept the form of protests and strikes as the way to settle issues of vital importance to the nations."

"The recent days have shown that on the general front of common sense and responsibility quite a few lines have not been manned yet. One would like to voice the hope that the debates of Solidarity National Consultative Commission which open on Monday will strengthen this front, they will not do anything to weaken it. At stake is the country, a peaceful and dignified life in it," the daily concluded.

'Appeals' for Resumption

LD080228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Protest actions and the breaking off of the talks between the government and Solidarity are giving rise to anxiety which is being expressed in numerous resolutions, appeals and proclamations announced by various social groups.

Member of the party organization [word indistinct] and the industrial trade unions of [name indistinct] works in Lodz have issued a demand for resuming talks between the government and Solidarity and for dropping actions which make it impossible for the government to extricate the country from the economic crisis. Delegates to the ninth party congress and activists of the party organization in the steelworks named after Lenin have made an appeal for calm and prudence and for supporting the activities of the government with the aim of overcoming the crisis.

A similar appeal has been made by party activists in the municipal committee in Wloclawek which stresses that the historic chance which was created for the country by the workers protest of last August must not be wasted today.

Autonomous TU's Urge Talks

LD090046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] The Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions has addressed an open letter to the government of the Polish People's Republic and to the NSZZ Solidarity.

We consider, states the letter, that on account of its functions, the government has the duty to settle long-term and current economic matters.

There cannot be any justification or explanation for the present situation regarding market supplies, which leads to the disorganization of the public life of the country. We are of the opinion, also, that trade unions are called upon to support the interests of the working people, including those concerned with the supply of foodstuffs, if the situation demands it.

The conduct of both sides in the prolonged conflict serves neither the interests of the state nor the interests of the working people. We call upon both sides to reconsider their standpoints and to enter into negotiations immediately, in a constructive spirit aimed at a real benefit to the nation. Solidarity ought to define clearly its demands and to publish theses for negotiation. The government, out of concern for the proper information for society, ought to make generally known all the elements that enter into the negotiations. In the opinion of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions, says the letter, the negotiations should take place in public before television cameras. The confederation is prepared to join in the negotiations within the scope regarding the interests of the working people.

SOLIDARITY COMMISSION TO MEET IN GDANSK 10-12 AUG

LD071330 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] [Dateline not given] A 2-day session of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity has been called in Gdansk to begin on 10 August.

The agenda envisages debates on the current situation in the country and workers' self-government.

Agenda for Meeting

LD100902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] A 2-day session of NSZZ Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP] opens in one half-hour in Gdansk. According to the decision of the KKP Presidium, the agenda of the plenary meeting includes four points: First, a detailed report on negotiations with the government will be presented; then, it has been proposed to ask invited government representatives to take the floor; next on the agenda will be a discussion on the government draft economic reform; and then the unions proposals concerning the domestic situation will be presented.

STRIKES, ALERTS, RALLIES HELD IN COUNTRY 7 AUG

Katowice Party Scores Strikes

LD072284 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2050 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The executive committee of Solidarity, Silesian-Dabrowski region, today organized a 4-hour warning strike in the industrial enterprises of the voivodship. At 0600 the strike announced by the first general meeting of delegates of the Solidarity of the region began. The reasons given for the strike included a demand for a comprehensive improvement in market supplies and the introduction of economic reform and also political demands. Transportation facilities in the area functioned until 0800.

Unlike in other regions here Solidarity proclaimed a strike lasting as long as 4 hours. A statement from the executive authorities of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee says, among other things, that the executive authorities of the PZPR voivodship committee are of the opinion that the warning strike that was announced has a political character. The attempts to use the strike in order to exert political pressure and a crude attack on the party constitutes a departure of the regional leadership of Solidarity from the generally accepted line of social accord.

The statement continues by saying that on no account is it possible to agree, either, with the methods of the organization of the strike, namely the adoption of the decision about the strike without consultation with all members of the workforces, the creation of an atmosphere of psychological pressure and even the use of crude force against those who wish to continue working. These are not empty words: On the subject of whether to strike or not there have been quarrels and clashes among the personnel of the General Zawadzki mine. There have been differences of opinion also at the Sosnowiec mine. At the Dzierzynski foundry blows were exchanged. On the other hand, following a referendum at the Czechowice-Dziedzice rolled metal works, the workforce of that industrial enterprise decided to carry on with full-scale work.

Sosnowiec Mine Strike

LD081846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] During Friday's strike in the Silesian locality, part of the workforce of the Sosnowiec mine refused to take part in the strike. In the face of confusion and disorientation among the mine's employees, Solidarity called a mass meeting at which the majority of the workforce declared it was in favor of a strike. Several persons who were recognized to be hindering the strike--three persons from the management, including the director of the mine and the first secretary of the works committee of the party--were held in isolated quarters.

The prosecutor general made his way to the area of the mine, where the strikers prevented him from contacting the management. Despite the statement by the prosecutor general that the detention of these persons against their will and rendering it impossible for them to carry out their official duties were criminal acts subject to prosecution, the strikers stated that it would only be possible to talk with the management after the strike ended. The prosecutor general's attempts to change this decision regarding the persons under detention met with the employees' refusal.

Strike Alert in Radom

LD071530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] A strike alert was announced at 1400 today in Radom Voivodship. At the same time the Presidium of the Interfactory Workers' Committee of Radom region, in accordance with today's appeal by the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP], decided to refrain from undertaking a resolute protest action until a decision is made on this issue by the KKP of the NSZZ Solidarity.

Piotrkow Trybunalski Strike

LD071354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] A 1-hour warning strike took place today in Piotrkow Trybunalski. Public service establishments, factories working for agriculture and some staff of the Belchatow lignite mine were excluded from the strike.

Strike Alert in Poznan

LD071346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The strike alert in Poznan is over. Its finale came at noon with a stoppage of traffic in the city's streets and the sounding of car horns and factory sirens [words indistinct]. Urban traffic in Poznan then returned to normal.

Malopolska Region Krakow March

LD080352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] A procession organized by Malopolska region Solidarity marched through the streets of Krakow as a sign of protest against the lowering of food rations. Similar marches took place in Nowy Sacz and Tarnow.

Kedzierzyn-Kozle Rally

LD080400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] A few minutes after 1600 a rally began in Kedzierzyn-Kozle, the fundamental subject of which were the deteriorating supplies of food articles. The rally had been organized by the local Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of Solidarity on one of the town's squares. Among the invited representatives of the authorities came the deputy voivoda of Opole and the mayor and chairman of the Municipal People's Council in Kedzierzyn-Kozle. There were about 1,500 participants.

The rally took the form of a meeting during which the authorities answered questions. The questions concerned first and foremost the reasons for the deteriorating supplies in the town and the possibilities of an improvement in the situation. The fact should be noted that the rally had been organized in place of a suggested hunger march. The meeting proceeded in a peaceful atmosphere if one is not to count a few irresponsible shouts from people who were immediately removed by members of Solidarity. Many issues were clarified there and then; other issues will be clarified in the near future. After 2 hours participants in the rally went home.

SOLIDARITY STREET RALLY HELD IN KROSNO 9 AUGUST

LD091809 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Despite numerous resolutions and appeals that called for dropping demonstrations of this sort, the Sub-carpathian region Solidarity organized a street rally in Krosno today. The rally participants announced that they had a resolution addressed to the Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, to the Sejm, to the National Commission of Solidarity and to the voivoda of Krosno. The resolution demands that the former rations of meat be restored, that economic reform be implemented immediately and that guarantees be created for the worker self-governments. A collection was made for (?welfare homes) during the rally.

WLOCLAWEK PZPR, SOLIDARITY MEMBERS HOLD MEETING

LD071552 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] This afternoon a meeting was held between representatives of the municipal party committee in Wloclawek and the board of NSZZ Solidarity of Kujawy and (Ziemia Dobrzynska) region. It was decided to do everything possible in order to take care of order in the city and not to pursue any protest actions that would exacerbate the already tense situation. The need to resume the talks between the government and the National Consultative Commission Presidium of NSZZ Solidarity was stressed.

KATOWICE PZPR MEETING DISCUSSES MEAT RATIONS

LD071620 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug (PAP)--An evaluation of the faulty distribution of meat and meat products among factory crews of the Katowice region in connection with the workers' increased dissatisfaction was the main issue discussed at a special meeting of the PUWP Katowice Voivodship committee secretariat convened in Katowice yesterday, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA reported.

Improper meat distribution led miners of the "Ziemowit" and "Slask" coal mines to stage work-stoppages. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the voivodship office and the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry.

The meeting decided to appoint within 24 hours a special commission to investigate why the miners were not receiving the proper rations of meat and to penalize the people responsible for the perturbations.

Also, current social and economic problems of the Katowice region and the resulting tasks for the local PUWP authorities were discussed at yesterday's meeting of the PUWP Central Committee members representing the Katowice Voivodship, the paper reported. The participants expressed concern over the development of the situation in the country and pointed to main problems contributing to the increasing of social tension in the country. The PUWP active decided that issues such as situation on the food market, the supply of raw materials, components and production means for the industry must be resolved immediately.

Attention was also paid to deteriorating work climate in the region's factories and enterprises and the inefficiency displayed by some links of administration.

BRANCH UNIONS CRITICIZE SOLIDARITY ACTIONS

LD080912 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug (PAP)--The Consultative Committee of the Branch Trade Unions adopted a statement in connection with the political and economic situation in the country, which says: "Enough chaos caused by adventurist and extreme political forces, enough passiveness and defeatism on the part of the authorities. Enough achievements stored by many generations of Poles have been wasted. The nation is in a dramatic situation and to date the government has been unable to gain control over anarchy in the country.

We are staunchly opposed to the cynicism of political gamblers of various orientations, who are fighting for power behind the backs of working people.

We strongly demand that the government put an end to the battle carried on by a few groups at the cost of a desperate and confused working population. Leading people out into the streets is an open provocation by extreme factions in the Solidarity leadership, calculated to lead to open confrontation. This carries the danger of a national disaster.

There is only one common path. Instead of paralyzing the activities of the authorities we shall create an alliance against those who try to divide us and pitch us against each other against our common interest. The present situation commands such an alliance for the good of the nation and our country--the Polish People's Republic," the statement said.

Union Leaders To Meet 10 Aug

LD071854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] It has been decided to convene a meeting of the presidiums of the central boards of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions in Warsaw on Monday 10 August.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES SOLIDARITY ACTIONS

Solidarity Manipulates Emotions

LD071506 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug (PAP)--"The propaganda of Solidarity incessantly and by blows stimulates emotions over the alleged threat of hunger," wrote the Polish Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today reviewing various ways of Solidarity's manipulations social emotions.

"The manipulation of public feelings consists in ruthless psychological pressure based on the false assumption adopted in advance about the spectre of total starvation. In this way emotions are stimulated which turn off the controlling mechanisms of human awareness and make personal, rational control of behavior impossible. In this situation it is easy to make social groups act in accordance with the intentions of the organizers. The intentions are clear: ultimately discredit the government in the eyes of public opinion, convince people that the government is unable to solve the problem of feeding the country. If the government cannot, who is to do it? The answer to this question conceals the heart of the matter."

"In order to mask the manipulatory character of steering the social consciousness a kind of 'screening steps' are taken. Their aim is to create motivations for action acceptable to large social groups, such as tolerance and feeding of rumours that the government stores food in order to 'bring the nation to its knees.' Another 'screening step' is Solidarity's claim that various protest actions organized by it serve to channel social discontent and manifest it in an organized way, that, added the paper, bring decisively opposite effects.

"Experience has shown that manipulatory actions in propaganda bring short-lived effects. The actual turn of the situation always introduces corrections to those effects. I believe we shall not have to wait long for the corrections in this case," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concluded.

Some Attempting Overthrow

LD082226 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Aug (PAP)--In a commentary published today the Polish Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said some regional Solidarity leaders and activists pushed by exuberant ambition to seize power are ready to trade in the fate of their nation and put it to the gravest ordeals.

"Some Solidarity activists try to use understandable dissatisfaction of the population over the food shortages and the announced price raise to earn cheap publicity and to portray themselves as "saviours of the nation", in fact attempting to overthrow the hitherto power and to take it over. They are entirely unscrupulous in striving to attain this goal," the daily said.

"One has an impression as if some Solidarity's regional activists were simply competing with each other in attacking the party and the government, showing almost pathological anti-communist doggedness.

"In the name of their exuberant ambition to seize power, they are ready to trade in the fate of the entire nation and to put it to ordeals. They are aided by political adventurists and nationalists of all kinds carrying out anti-Soviet propaganda and spreading provocative slogans. They make up numerically small but fiercely anti-communist groups which are unscrupulous in waging (?political) struggle.

"They are interested in the steady (?stoking up) of tensions and (?debt) and preventing the PUWP and the (?authorities) from taking constructive steps to overcome the crisis.

"Experts and advisers from the KOR Committee for the Defence of Workers and anarcho-syndicalists influenced by them have been persevering in trying to turn the trade union Solidarity into a mass political movement striving to gain power.

"All these gentlemen who dream about taking over power in Poland in an allegedly legal manner but as it [word indistinct] active plunging the country into the total chaos and anarchy and even [word indistinct], forget several facts: Poland will remain a socialist state because it can exist only as such. Poland will remain faithful to her allied commitments to the USSR and other socialist states, and the PUWP, supported by politically mature members of the working class and all forces adhering to socialism, (?can) firmly resist the (?scheming) of counterrevolutionaries", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS UNION AGAINST STRIKES

LD081914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] According to information from the Central Board of the NSZZ of workers in the construction industry, an extraordinary session of the Presidium of this union was held today, with the aktiv of the regional boards taking part, devoted to the discussion of organizational and programmatic activities resulting from the present sociopolitical situation in Poland and from the needs of construction.

The unionists took up a disapproving stance with regard to the wave of strikes and forms of protests organized by Solidarity links, recognizing them to be aimed against the vital interests of working people, against independence, against national agreement among Poles and against the authorities. The Presidium of the Central Board critically assessed the effectiveness of government actions aimed at quickly leading the country out of the crisis. Those attending the meeting adopted a union communique addressed to all working people, part of which reads as follows:

Do not let yourselves be manipulated any longer by various political gamblers, under the sign of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] or other illegal groupings which have settled within Solidarity. Do not be the passive instrument of their political contests, which have nothing in common with the true interests of the working class and the generality of working people. Do not submit to their delusive propaganda and demagogic incitements to actions harmful to themselves and to the entire nation.

The communique further stresses the need for a prudent attitude by citizens and for honest work. The document then states that administration, both central and local, must not lag behind for the common benefit of Poles.

We appeal to the government and to the whole administration, we read in the document, to rationalize their activity and to increase their effectiveness in overcoming the existing difficulties. We call on the government to meet the obligations contained in the agreement between our union and the government commission, the union communique of the construction men states in conclusion.

LABOR MINISTRY, SOLIDARITY DISCUSS PENSIONS

LD081114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] A consultative meeting between the representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs and a Solidarity working group on old age and disability pensions was held in Warsaw yesterday. The discussion focused mainly on the liquidation of the so-called old portfolio of pensions and the principles for a current revalorization of allowances. The discussion was held in a matter-of-fact atmosphere and showed a great convergence of views of the two sides on the way to resolve these problems.

It was said that there is a need for further talks on the subject in the nearest future during which the schedule for implementing agreed upon solutions will be fixed.

SOLIDARITY DEMANDS IMPROVEMENT IN NEWS SERVICE

LD071506 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Szczecin, 7 Aug (PAP)--Solidarity works committee has sent an open letter to the chairman for radio and television affairs, W. Loranc, in which a demand is made for improvement in the system of information for ships' crews. We have been induced, we read in the letter, to take this stand by our joint responsibility for the level of civic awareness of our union members who are at sea and are exposed to confrontation of Western news and propaganda with the meager PAP service.

We reiterate our opinion that, for the improvement of the situation, apart from increasing the strength of the transmitter, it is also important to transfer the maritime editorial office to the coast.

Also, the contents of the news conveyed must be fully credible and must portray the current situation, since its present level inclines us rather to listen to the more active and better informed foreign stations.

RURAL SOLIDARITY GROUP SEEKS LAND DISTRIBUTION

LD072007 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Koszalin--A conflict is in progress in (?Sluchowo) between states farms and farmers who are members of Rural Solidarity. The Solidarity farmers are demanding that 1,400 hectares of land be handed over to them. Talks have been in progress since this morning between representatives of the farmers and the parish authorities and state farms. Director Jan (Chomenda) told us in a telephone conversation that this past spring Solidarity asked the state farms to hand over all land suitable for cultivation by private farmers as quickly as possible. The (?Sluchowo) establishment has put forward part of this land for handing over which the state farms had received previously, often against their will as [word indistinct] users. [sentence as heard]

Part of the land was handed over in the spring and it was established that a commission would meet to conduct talks on the subject of further work. Private farmers received a total of 520 hectares in the spring. Jan (Chomenda) said that it was established at a meeting a few days ago that Rural Solidarity would verify the application and that the state farms were supposed to consult with the workforce. This is because the enterprises are independent and self-governing since July and the views of workers decide all matters. As a result of the verification, Rural Solidarity reduced its requirement for land somewhat and the state farms did hold talks with the workforce.

Neither the Solidarity commissions at the state farms or the Industrial Branch Trade Unions and party organizations agreed to the further handing over of land all giving as their reason the need to ensure fodder for their livestock.

LABOR MINISTRY RULES OUT COMPENSATION FOR STRIKERS

LD080904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] In connection with numerous questions concerning the right to get wages for the periods of recent strikes and protest actions, the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs has stated that there are no reasons why workers and employees who interrupted their work in order to take part in these demonstrations and strikes should be paid compensation for lost wages.

Indeed, the street demonstrations and strikes staged in the past few days did not conform to the conditions stipulated in the draft law on trade unions.

MORE ON FOOD, GASOLINE SUPPLIES SITUATION

Mach on Free Market in Meat

LD072336 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Government press conference held in Warsaw on 6 August addressed by Stanislaw Mach, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers--recorded]

[Text] [Mach] The government has instructed the minister of agriculture to implement fully the planned purchase of meat in the fourth quarter. In order to intensify the implementation of this task we shall reinstate the exclusive purchase of animals for slaughter from the producers by meat industry enterprises only, or by peasant self-aid cooperatives, at their request. We shall have to suspend permission for the purchase of animals for slaughter or of meat directly from the producer by other bodies of the state economy or by private bodies such as catering enterprises, with the exception of craftsmen qualified to pursue the vocation of porkmeat butcher or master cook. This group of craftsmen is excluded.

We shall also stop issuing licenses allowing the market sales of meat which come from private slaughter. This means in practice that the free market of meat in the country will be closed. I do not know yet as from when, but I can tell you that we shall take such a decision.

[Unidentified speaker] I would like to ask for a clear and distinct definition of the situation in September [words indistinct] indeed, Solidarity, and not only Solidarity, by the way, accept the information published in the press that the reduction of the ration is temporary; that the August ration cannot be restored in its previous quantity but that in September the government, the ministry will try as far as possible to restore the ration. And now, if I understand correctly what the citizen deputy premier has said at the beginning, such a possibility does not exist.

[Mach] I stated at the very beginning that there is no possibility of suspending in September this decision to reduce the ration by 20 percent for some groups. There is no such possibility because there is no meat. But I can tell you that we are continuing our endeavors to intensify our imports as much as possible. We have at present a situation in which we planned to import 26,000 tons of meat precisely for July [as heard] and we shall have instead about 20,000 tons. On the other hand, the press reported today that French meat, for instance, will arrive soon. That is the meat bought in France. That is 7,000 tons. Therefore there is a certain hope emerging--but I cannot officially state that we are coming round to suspending this decision because I do not know how the import situation will be. But we are full of good will and if these 7,000 tons arrive from France quickly, if we receive this addition to those 26,000 tons, that is the 6,000 tons [as heard], then there will really be a possibility of not making this 20 percent reduction in September, and indeed there would be a possibility that we would reinstate the "B" coupon of 4 kg and 3.7 kg, so that the 3.7 kg would not be reduced, that is, for the normal coupon. But I simply am not able to affirm it at this very moment because we are continuing various talks on many import issues concerning the future of the meat situation. We are limited by transportation, we are limited by various credits and so on. Therefore I cannot say clearly that we shall do it, but it is simply our dream that we shall be able to do it.

July Food Supplies

LD080342 Warsaw PAP in English 2045 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug, (PAP)--According to the Agriculture and Food Ministry, the supplies of many food articles for the market last July were bigger than planned previously. Nevertheless, the demand for foodstuffs by far outstripped the supply.

[Words indistinct] difficulties with the phase of slaughter, (?the) meat industry supplied the market (?last July) with 1,800 tonnes of meat and meat products more than it was envisaged in the plan. There were 27,248 tonnes of [word indistinct] and (?poultry) products more than it was forecast. The delivery of animal fats was over 10 percent higher. In spite of smaller purchase of eggs from individual small producers the supply of eggs was set last month at 227 million. Thus it was higher than expected. But the market received only 203,000 tonnes of wheat flour [words indistinct] thanks to the import of over 3,000 tonnes of this product the last month's plan [words indistinct] of groats was bigger by 2,200 tonnes including over 3,300 tonnes (?that) were imported. The situation also improved in supplies of cornflakes, there was, however, less macaroni.

Like in previous months the oil industry supplied more vegetable, edible and refined oils and margarine than planned. There were almost [number indistinct] tonnes of margarine in ships, that is by 700 tonnes more than the plan envisaged. [Word indistinct] the supplies of foodstuffs varied in largest Polish cities. Lodz, for that matter, got 800 tonnes of meat and meat products more than planned by Krakow Voivodship, 200 tonnes less than expected. No radical improvement in food supplies can be expected in the months immediately ahead.

Gasoline Supplies Inadequate

LD071404 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Difficulties with gasoline have been creating serious disturbances for a long time. Because of repeated interruptions of supplies, drivers, not being certain when gasoline will be available, wait in long lines in front of gasoline stations and go from one station to another to buy fuel, not only for immediate needs but often also for storage. Two border transloading stations are working 24 hours a day in order to satisfy increased demand. Interruptions in delivery take place in some places because transportation cannot cope with the fuel supply. In August of last year, 120,000 tons fully met market requirements. The supply of 150,000 tons this August may not be sufficient with the present market pressure. Some people sit on cans full of gasoline and others, less smart, are unable to obtain even a few leters. At the same time, during many Solidarity actions, hundreds of liters of fuel are being used.

WARSAW REPORTS SESSION OF ANTICRISIS COMMITTEE

LD082032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] A session of the Operational Anticrisis Committee was held today under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. A program for activities aimed at limiting the effects of the socioeconomic crisis was adopted. It embraces concrete tasks which must be undertaken in the near future and indicates the ministers responsible for them and the deadlines. These tasks concern the fuel and energy economy, capital construction, the procurement of agricultural produce, the production of selected basic commodities, employment and wages, and finances and credit. Improving the functioning of the market and of the system of rationing of foodstuffs is also extremely important. To this end the committee recognized as one of the most pressing tasks the adoption of a decision on increasing the prices of some articles.

The short-term forecast for the development of the socioeconomic situation in the second 6-month period, which had been elaborated by the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers with the participation of experts, was also examined at the session. The greatest, indeed dramatic, menace appears in the fuel and energy economy. It was pointed out in the program discussed at the session that, taking into account the results so far, it will be necessary to base the functioning of the whole of the economy on a reduced plan for coal extraction. Already now one ought to start preparing the economy for smaller supplies of coal during the winter period than anticipated. A decision was taken to work out in the near future balances on the basis of which it will be possible to define the works enterprises in which production should be temporarily suspended. Energy restrictions will necessarily have severe consequences for the scale of construction.

It was stressed during the session that the situation regarding anthracite will force the taking of extraordinary steps, steps characteristic of an economy functioning in exceptional conditions. At the same time, it is necessary to implement all undertakings aimed at increasing coal extraction. For this purpose mining ought to be ensured absolute priority. Appropriate decisions are to be taken in this respect in the near future.

NATIONWIDE ANTISPECULATION CAMPAIGN CONTINUES

Measures in Tricity Area

LD071628 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Gdansk, Gdynia, 7 Aug (PAP)--Large-scale antispeculation measures have been carried out in the open markets of the tricity area. Goods worth hundreds of thousands of zlotys were examined. Many of these were bought in state shops and sold on the open market for two to four times the price. The militia, the Supreme Chamber of Control and other inspection services, as well as representatives of social organizations, participated in these measures. The traders then drastically lowered prices. Thanks to this a number of people were able to make purchases at decent prices.

Other Voivodships' Activities

LD072027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] In many voivodships and towns, the emergency commissions for combatting speculation have already commenced their activity. Inspections are constantly being carried out by the militia, the army and the State Inspectorate of Trade (PIH).

The administrative authorities of the Czestochowa Voivodship and of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity have agreed on the forms for combatting speculation. Taking a positive attitude on the union's demands the voivoda has introduced a faster procedure for misdemeanors to be brought before the collegiate court.

Today is the 5th day of antispeculation activity in Szczecin; 304 shops have been inspected and of these 14 preparatory proceedings have been initiated and of these 59 cases have been submitted to the misdemeanor courts for the irregularities that were discovered.

Foodstuffs worth about Zl million have been requisitioned from illegal traders. In Lublin during the past 2 days the militia has confiscated several hundred bottles of alcohol and cartons of cigarettes. Similar inspections are taking place in shops, open markets and bazaars throughout the country.

No Opole Team Yet

LD072208 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug (PAP)--The first effects of the concerted nation-wide campaign to combat black market profiteering and counteract market disturbances can be clearly seen already, today's papers reported. Frequent raids of special task teams on market places caused panic among profiteers and made the prices of some articles go down. The market places in most Polish towns are now systematically patrolled by special task teams, composed of representatives of consumers' federation and social control commissions, who also check state and private trade outlets.

In compliance with the government decisions more special voivodship (?teams) for combatting speculation started to operate through out Poland. Their activities enjoy wide support of the society.

However, today's TRYBUNA LUDU reported, there is still no such team operating in the Opole Voivodship, though the Opole region suffers from profiteering on a mass scale. The attempts by the voivodship authorities to invite local Solidarity for cooperation ended in the latter's refusal. Local Solidarity was reported by TRYBUNA LUDU as saying that "the authorities themselves are to check profiteering and Solidarity is to control the authorities. Meantime, Solidarity is busy in organizing strikes," remarked TRYBUNA LUDU.

DRAFT PROVISIONS OF NEW PENAL CODE OUTLINED

LD100959 Warsaw PAP in English 0816 GMT 10 Aug 81

["Penal Law More Lenient"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Aug (PAP)--Work has been concluded on projects of new codes of penal law and executory penal law.

It was recognized that the fundamental direction in changing the penal code should be to make it more lenient through a limitation of the applicability of the prison sentence. The project envisages, among other things, the possibility to discontinue provisionally legal proceedings also in relation to previously sentenced persons.

The draft envisages a total abolishment of the capital sentence or its limitation to cases of treason of state or homicide.

The shortest prison sentence would be reduced from 3 to 1 month.

Legal liability for appropriation of social property worth at least 500,000 zlotys would be equal to liability for appropriation of the same worth of private property.

The most important changes proposed for the executory penal code is the division of prisons into three kinds: regular, semi-open and open and the granting of more rights to sentenced persons. Thus, they would be paid 5 per cent more for work. If they took up a job after release the time they worked in prison would count towards the amount of old-age pension, and after a full year of work they would be granted the right to a paid leave.

The novelty in the work on changes in the penal trail law is the suggestion to grant the suspect the right to demand hearings with the participation of a defence lawyer. Another suggestion is to apply pre-trial temporary detention exclusively when it is ruled by a court.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI DISCUSSES VALUE OF IDEOLOGY

AU071515 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Aug 81 p 3

[Col Dr Adam Rostowski article: "Ideology as a Motivation for Proper Activity..."--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] I WOULD LIKE TO BEGIN WITH THE QUESTION: WHAT SORT OF PEOPLE ARE WE REALLY? WE, THAT MEANS MEMBERS OF THE PZPR, OF A MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY. WE, THAT MEANS THE PARTY BASE OF RANK AND FILE MEMBERS ENGAGED IN BRANCH AND BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, AT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES, INSTITUTIONS, IN CULTURE, THE CITIZEN'S MILITIA, THE ARMY AND SO FORTH. WHAT SORT OF PEOPLE ARE WE? WHAT SORT OF PEOPLE SHOULD WE BE? WHAT SHOULD WE DO TO ENABLE US ALL TO REGAIN CREDIBILITY AND THE CONFIDENCE OF SOCIETY, WHEREVER THEY HAVE BEEN LOST, AND TO REGAIN--WHAT IS ALSO IMPORTANT--CREDIBILITY AND CONFIDENCE IN EACH OTHER.

The issue, in my opinion, deserves to be taken up, particularly in the atmosphere of heated postcongress discussions. It must not be restricted just to a clause in the statutes, or to sociological rolls, which are undoubtedly necessary, but approach and represent the whole issue in a way that is perforce too statistical...

It Is Not Easy To Be a Communist Today

At one time, the opinion was general--unfortunately, it was confirmed by reality that in the good, peaceful times of "little stabilization" it was very easy to become and to be a communist. It was sufficient to fill in a form, to find a sponsor, to pay the fees in time and to scrupulously carry out orders. As some people say, to refrain from any activity, to keep quiet and to accept everything with a nod was the most advisable posture. One had to be careful not to fall into disrepute, not to drink too much, not cast by chance a glance at one's neighbor's wife and, what was most important, not to lose the favor of the boss. Diligence in saving money, lackeylike assiduity, apple-polishing, fawning and the ability to discredit others were highly valued. It was certainly easy to be a "communist" of that kind. Let us be frank, persons with party cards, with such personal features and attitudes were and still are in abundance among us, including in our military circles. It is also characteristic that persons of that kind were suspiciously quick to elbow their way into decisionmaking quarters, and from there they were "enrolled" in more or less important leading positions of all kinds. In those circles and in those times, the matters of one's convictions, ideological views and positions was what counted the least. What mattered most was the "penetrating power," or otherwise--and so it should be assessed--relations, connections, support, association with a group, colorlessness, enigmatic qualities, and above all the ability to accept anything that comes from a superior.

The best and the quickest to climb--as in the well-known story about the director who, in selecting the chief accountant at his enterprise, asked how much was 2 times 2--was the person who answered with another question: "And how much would you like it to be?"

Unfortunately, that was the most effective model of a "political"--and not only political--career in the past decade. Maybe I am exaggerating, but I am doing so on purpose to emphasize the facts that displeased anyone ideologically engaged. The existence of precisely such mechanisms and attitudes can be confirmed by the example of the so-called political aktivs who, after graduating from higher schools, freely discussed among themselves such a serious problem as which was the best spot to get a toehold in the apparatus of power. The conviction was general that to keep close to power was the best way to climb fast and with the least effort. I am far from alleging that all young people joining in party activity were like that, but it will probably be right to say that those young people were to a large extent marked by the atmosphere prevailing at that time and by that "career" model.

To some extent, dry statistical figures prove that this issue deserves attention as a source of the crisis and deformations. For example, in 1980, persons below 44 years of age made up 78.5 percent of the political personnel in the party apparatus, including 36.5 percent persons below 35. Some 80.9 percent of the personnel had 1-10 years of service in the party apparatus, including 48.8 percent with 1-4 years of service. IT WAS RATHER FASHIONABLE TO REJUVENATE THE APPARATUS AND, MOREOVER, TO EXCESSIVELY EXPAND THE PARTY, ENROLLING ANYBODY IN IT, AND BY ANY MEANS. IT WAS NOT SURPRISING THAT THE PARTY WAS IDEOLOGICALLY EVER MORE DILUTED, AND IDEOLOGICAL POSITIONS WERE SLIPPING, ALTHOUGH THE LIP SERVICE TO THEM WAS EVER LOUDER, AS IF TO CONCEAL THE ACTUAL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE LOUD CLAMOR.

I happen to have a great deal to do with young people already working in various responsible positions, but who joined the party in the last decade. On many occasions, I have told them: "Well, but after all you are a communist," and it was--and still is--very embarassing to me to find on their faces the expression of surprise. In extreme cases, some of them were or are surprised that anyone could suspect them of such a thing as being a communist. These are not stories which I have invented. Unfortunately, these facts are embarassing, but true. In principle, I would not like to generalize from individual cases, but the very fact that they occurred in our party life is depressing.

Not Only To Know the Statutes

The clear impoverishment of ideopolitical life within the party and the whole society was an indisputable fact. The problems of ideoeducational work were regarded as second rate and dealt with rather formally. THE FORMAL DECLARATION THAT THE CANDIDATE HAD FAMILIARIZED HIMSELF WITH THE STATUTES AND THAT HE WOULD IMPLEMENT THE PARTY PROGRAM WAS IN PRINCIPLE SUFFICIENT. THE IDEOLOGICAL FRONT IN THE PARTY WAS EXCESSIVELY--AND OCCASIONALLY TO AN EMBARRASSING EXTENT--STAFFED WITH WOMEN, PARTICULARLY FROM THE VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE LEVEL DOWN. THERE WAS THE WRONG IDEA THAT, FOR EXAMPLE, ANY FEMALE TEACHER, A LITTLE BETTER PREPARED AND PROMOTED TO A RESPONSIBLE JOB IN THE VOIVODSHIP OR CITY PARTY COMMITTEE, COULD RUN THE IDEOLOGICAL FRONT IN THE VOIVODSHIP OR THE CITY. WITH FULL RESPECT FOR OUR FEMALE COMRADES IN CHARGE OF PARTY IDEOPOLITICAL WORK AS A WHOLE, ONE HAS TO ADMIT THAT REASONABLE PROPORTIONS IN THAT FIELD HAVE BEEN CLEARLY SHAKEN. THAT PRECISELY WAS THE ATMONSPHERE WHICH SHAPED THE TYPICAL BUREAUCRATIC MENTALITY OF THE MODEL PARTY WORKER. That atmosphere did not shape a figure selflessly dedicated to the cause of socialism, but a clerk detached from the party basis and its problems, self-confident, frequently cynical, in extreme cases only looking after his own interests, polite with regard to his superiors and the top, and highhanded and inaccessible with regard to the party lower ranks.

Nazim Hikmet, Turkish communist poet, very pointedly portrayed such persons, writing: "Communism is a passion, is life, but for that kind of people it is usually a passing flirtation or simply a job." I am deeply convinced, and I would like to emphasize, that the overwhelming majority of our party members, particularly those in uniform, certainly do not regard their party membership as a simple "job." Communism for them is the deep, internal and selfless conviction of the correct theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism. Unfortunately, even now we only too requently can see Talleyrand's principles applied to fundamental ideological issues in our party life to conceal one's ideas; We can hear words uttered not to express, but to hide ideas and intentions. To create an atmosphere of irreconcialability to such positions and to unmask them are and should be an important duty of party members. I am glad that the PZPR statutes call for that.

THE EXISTENCE OF POSITIONS ALIEN TO MARXISM-LENINISM DEPENDS PRIMARILY ON THE ATMOSPHERE CREATED AND PRESERVED IN THE CONCERNED CIRCLE BY PARTY COMRADES. IN THIS CONTEXT, I WAS EXTREMELY EMBARRASED AND AT THE SAME TIME ENCOURAGED TO HEAR THAT THE CITY PARTY CONFERENCE IN TORUM RESOLVED TO DEPRIVE Z. IWANOW OF HIS MANDATE WHEN HE PUBLICLY DECLARED IN PRESS INTERVIEWS: "I HAVE NEVER BEEN A COMMUNIST. MY VIEWS ARE CLOSE TO SOCIAL DEMOCRACY... I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN A SOCIAL DEMOCRAT."

It is one of many examples, and perhaps the best, of ideological disarray that engulfed some of our party comrades who unintentionally or intentionally forgot what is obvious even to a communist beginner. Such positions must be resolutely rebuffed by comrades who are ideologically engaged in an authentic manner and are wholeheartedly dedicated to the cause of socialism.

Strength Is in Unity

Comrade M. Wall, factory PZPR committee first secretary at the Ursus plant, was certainly right to tell the interviewing reporters: "But I neither want to belong to a party divided into factions, into some debating clubs, to a weak party incapable of united action, or a bourgeous social democratic or Christian democratic party."

I think I will not be exaggerating if I say that among our comrades--particularly among the young ones who have joined the party as a result of a kind of "enrolling action" carried out in the second half of the past decade--there are too many who have only a vague idea what tasks, obligations and duties they assumed both on the tactical and the far-reaching strategic scale when they joined a Marxist-Leninist type party. In my opinion, to make those comrades see the point is a highly important task in our work following our party's ninth extraordinary congress.

IN THE NEAREST FUTURE, ALL COMMUNISTS IN ARMY UNIFORM AND ALL POLES SHOULD ORIENT THEMSELVES NOT ON THE TRADITIONAL SLOGAN "HAVE A LOOK AROUND AND DISCOVER WHAT YOU DISLIKE," BUT SHOULD RESPOND TO THE URGENT CALL: "HAVE A LOOK AROUND AND SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO TO IMPROVE, TO STREAMLINE, TO ACCELERATE, TO BETTER BUILD AND PRODUCE AND TO ORGANIZE IN ORDER TO MORE RAPIDLY BRING OUR SOCIALIST FATHERLAND OUT OF THE CRISIS."

For this reason, while answering the quesiton put at the beginning, we can safely say that it is precisely each communist's deep ideological conviction that motivates proper activity and enables one, particularly under difficult conditions, to choose and pursue the proper political line.

WARSAW NOTES U.S. DECISION ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD091250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] The U.S. authorities have decided to start production of neutron weapons. According to official sources in Washington this weapon will be stocked exclusively on the territory of the United States. This information was confirmed by a spokesman of the State Department, (Sue Pittman). She said at a press conference that the production is an internal American matter and that before the final agreement Ronald Reagan's administration had informed West European allies.

The information was also confirmed this morning by the deputy spokesman of the White House, Larry Speakes, who is accompanying President Reagan during his holidays at Santa Barbara in California. Speakes added that the President decided to give the green light to the neutron weapon last week. The decision does not concern our allies since we do not intend either to use or stock the weapon in Europe, Speakes said.

Let me add that the previous president, Jimmy Carter, suspended the production in 1978. TASS agency in one of the first reactions, a brief dispatch from Washington, described the decision of the Reagan administration as an extremely dangerous step leading to an acceleration of the arms race and preparations for nuclear war.

BRIEFS

PIOTKROW HARVEST--So far, 65 percent of grain crops have been cut in Piotrkow Voivodship on the total area of 188,000 hectares. Yields are on the average three quintals per hectare higher than last year. [Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 5 Aug 81 LD]

U.S. PLANS FOR NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION REPORTED

AU091747 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] The White House and the State Department have announced that President Ronald Reagan has decided that the United States should begin to produce and stockpile the neutron bomb. Both White House spokesman Larry Speakes and the State Department communique emphasize that the manufacture of such weapons is an internal concern of the U.S. Government and that for the time being there are no plans for (?deploying them) in Europe. It is stressed that the neutron bomb may be deployed in Europe in the future, but only after the U.S. West European allies have been consulted. (?Such consultations) are now underway.

ASSOCIATED PRESS recalls that in 1978 President Carter was compelled to give up the manufacture of a neutron bomb by firm opposition from public opinion and from the majority of political forces in West Europe.

TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

AU071833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug (AGERPRES)--Between 4-7 August, consultations were held in Moscow between the central planning bodies in Romania and of the Soviet Union.

On the occasion examined was the stage attained in the implementation of the understanding reached by the heads of government of the two countries as concerns the development of the trade exchanges, of the Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation and collaboration over the 1981-85 period and in the future.

The Romanian delegation headed by Ion Tulpan, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, called on N.K. Baybakov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH USSR

AU081755 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Aug (AGERPRES)--On Saturday, August 8, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minster, received M.S. Shkabardnya, minister of instrumentmaking, automation equipment and control systems of the USSR, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview, aspects were approached, in the light of the top-level understandings, of the further development of cooperation in production and of technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union, account being taken of the possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Soviet cooperation in automation, computation technology, electronics and fine mechanics, of increasing goods exchanges in the current quinquennium, of developing the long-term specialization and cooperation in production between the two countries.

Over August 4-8 talks were conducted between Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, and M.S. Shkabardnya, minister of instrumentmaking, automation equipment control systems of the Soviet Union.

The sub-programme of development of specialization and cooperation in production between Romania and the Soviet Union in the field of industry of technological means until 1990 and the aid-memoire of the meeting between the ministers were signed.

CEAUSESCU GREETS PCE LEADERS ON REELECTION

AU100930 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], and Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the PCE, Madrid.

Your reelection as chairman and general secretary of the PCE is a pleasant opportunity for me to extend most cordial congratulations and wishes for new successes in the activity you are carrying out as leaders of the party.

I also want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the RCP and the PCE will continue to develop in the interests of the two countries and peoples and of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of cooperation and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

VISITING SENEGALESE PARTY OFFICIALS RECEIVED

AU071830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 7 Aug 81

[TExt] Bucharest, 7 Aug (AGERPRES)--Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP received, on August 8 in the afternoon, the delegation of the Parti Socialiste Senegalais [PSS], headed by (M'bodje Kabirou), member of the Political Bureau, deputy political secretary of the party who at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, is paying a visit, for exchange of experience, to Romania.

During the talk, they had on the occasion the sides evoked the good relations of collaboration and solidarity established between the two countries and peoples, that develop continuously. The sides also informed mutually of the present and future activities and preoccupations of the RCP and of the PSS, and of some aspects of the international political situation.

EGYPTIAN NATIONAL DAY MARKED IN BUCHAREST

AU100908 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] On the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Egyptian ambassador in Bucharest, Muhammad Wajih Husni, gave a reception on Wednesday evening.

The reception was attended by Comrades Virgil Trofin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister, minister of mines, petroleum and geology and chairman of the Joint Romanian-Egyptian Government Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation; Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; and representatives from economic ministries, civic organizations, as well as generals, high-ranking officers, men of culture and journalists.

Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and other diplomatic corps members were also present.

ZAGREB COMMENTS ON U.S. DECISION ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD092043 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] The world is spending today unreasonably huge sums of money for self-extermination. This is also proved by the following example. The American press has published President Reagan's decision for the United States to resume the production of nuclear weapons. As is known, former President Jimmy Carter stopped the production of the neutron bomb primarily because of resistance by the West European allies. Here is a report by Goran Milic, Belgrade radio and television correspondent in New York:

[Milic] This time the American administration is also expecting a wave of protests from West Europe, not to mention Moscow, because of the development of neutron weapons. But the decision was reached nevertheless last Thursday during the informal meeting by President Reagan and the National Security Council. According to the New York TIMES, Secretary of State Haig believed that the time for such a decision was badly chosen, but Reagan accepted the argument submitted by Defense Secretary Weinberger. He says that relations between America and West Europe will not substantially change later either, and he advocates the thesis that the European members of NATO cannot interfere with the plans for American arms.

However, for the sake of caution, journalists here have been told that the new weapons will, for the time being, be stationed on Americn territory only. West Europe's fear of the bomb which kills people but spares cities is understandable. It is much more likely that in some phase of a possible superpower confrontation neutron weapons would be used rather than reaching the (?difficult) decision on mutual nuclear destruction.

The chief of American diplomacy has sounded a warning about the European allies now accepting with greater difficulty the American plan on the disposition of medium-range missiles, and Haig said this not without good reason. After all, in the present American administration he is the one who knows best the West Europeans and their attitudes. We do not have to be particularly far-sighted to envisage that, once the neutron bomb is perfected in America there will be pressure for it to be deployed in West Europe. Military experts, both here and in Europe, assess that the old continent is the only favorable terrain for the use of neutron weapons. Thus, judging by everything we will again be watching on our television screens demonstrators in West European cities with slogans against the neutron bomb.

SATISFACTION EXPRESSED OVER CANCUN MEETING OUTCOME

AU081958 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Dragan Colovic interview with Miodrag Cabric, member of the SFRY delegation to the Cancun ministerial conference of 8 developed and 14 developing countries--live or recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] It appears that the ministerial conference of 8 developed and 14 developing countries has improved the chances for opening a substantial dialogue on the world's key economic problems which will be the subject of political talks to be held at the summit meeting of 22 developed and developing countries in October. Our journalist Dragan Colovic discusses this with a member of the Yugoslav delegation to the Cancun ministerial conference:

[Question] Comrade Cabric, the Cancun ministerial meeting has been differently appraised in various parts of the world. You were an eyewitness to the events in Cancun. You participated in the meeting as a member of the Yugoslav delegation and for this reason we would like to hear your opinion.

[Answer] I have not yet had an opportunity to acquaint myself with all those appraisals. However, I personally believe that, considering the general world situation, the past relations between developing and developed countries, the position of developing countries and the fact that the talks on all the most important issues have reached a complete standstill, we can be satisfied in the main with the outcome.

[Question] Has a change taken place in the U.S. position on these issues?

[Answer] Yes, a change has taken place in the U.S. position and in the position of other developed countries.

[Question] In a positive direction, in the direction of greater understanding for the needs of developing countries?

[Answer] Yes, in a positive sense which has already been manifested at the Ottawa meeting of seven developed countries. Now it can be said that even a step further was made at this meeting in Cancun in this positive direction.

[Question] In what direction?

[Answer] In the direction of greater understanding of mutual problems and mutual difficulties, especially in the direction of clearing the path and creating the conditions for a possible accord as regards global talks.

[Question] And as regards the very solution for the crisis, is it obvious that the developed countries face a difficult situation because of a decline in economic activity, unemployment?

[Answer] Yes, certainly. One of the reasons for this attitude of the developed countries is certainly their own problems.

[Question] Is a certain softening the result of their own situation?

[Answer] Yes, one of the reasons is their own problems, because they are increasingly realizing that they absolutely need a certain assistance from the developing countries, a cooperation from the developing countries and their great market potentials, their working potentials, the opportunities for great investments and so forth. Many of them already openly admit that.

[Question] That there can be no solution for the crisis without developing countries.

[Answer] Yes, that is it.

[Question] Comrade Cabric, what are the reactions of other developing countries which participated in the Cancun meeting?

[Answer] On the basis of conversations with them I gained the impression that a moderate optimism prevails among all of them as well as the view that what has been achieved at the Cancun meeting of ministers for foreign affairs represents a contribution to a better understanding between developing and developed countries and has created the conditions for a successful dialogue and discussion between the heads of states or government in October.

TANJUG CITES JORDANIAN SOURCES ON BADRAN'S VISIT

LD092049 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1821 GMT 9 Aug 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Amman, 9 Aug (PETRA-JNA) The prime minister, Mr Mudar Badran arrived back in Amman last night from Belgrade at the end of a week-long private visit to Yugoslavia. During his stay there, Premier Badran held talks with top Yugoslav officials on bilateral relations between the two countries and current developments in the Middle East. He also visited the tomb of the late Yugoslav leader Tito where he laid a wreath.

GDR'S SCHUERER HOLDS TALKS IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD072020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 7 Aug (TANJUG)--Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic Gerhard Schuerer and President of the republican Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina Milanko Renovica have discussed the promotion of economic cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and this Yugoslav republic.

The meeting took place yesterday at Trebinje, in southern Bosnia-Hercegovina, where Schuerer visited a tool factory. Both Renovica and Schuerer expressed the readiness for the establishment of more comprehensive forms of economic cooperation upon longer-term foundations, especially in the manufacturing of machine tools and tools, and in the cellulose production and timber industry. Schuerer also met with the factory's director general and his [word indistinct] to discuss the specific possibilities of establishing new forms of cooperation between the enterprise and firms in the German Democratic Republic.

TANJUG CITES INTERVIEW WITH SPANISH CP'S CARRILLO

LD081544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Zagreb, 8 Aug (TANJUG)--Santiago Carrillo. secretary general of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], is satisfied with the results of the just concluded congress of his party, above all because the Eurocommunist line has received almost unanimous support and because the PCE presented to society the picture of a democratic party, the most democratic in the country.

Carrillo made this assessment in the inerview granted to Zrnka Novak, journalist of Zagreb Radio, immediately after the conclusion of the congress of the Spanish communists. Asked whether it was correct, as some people said, that Carrillo won at the congress but that the Central Committee represented a compromise and whether this was the correct picture of this gathering, the PCE secretary general emphasized that it was not all a matter of compromise and that it was the will of the majority that all values and all active and able comrades, who are needed by the party, should participate in its leadership.

It is our stand, Carrillo continued, that the international class struggle cannot stop at the fact of two mutually opposed blocs and that these military blocs should be dissolved. Only the dissolution of military blocs can represent the basis for peace and development of socialism and this is why we, who fight for the dissolution of blocs, decided to propose to the socialist countries, above all to the USSR, to undertake concrete initiatives for the dissolution of military blocs and their military bases abroad. In the present situation, this demand may indeed seem utopian but then peace, too, would be utopian, Carrillo stressed.

Answering the question on the PCE's attitude toward autonomist demands, Carrillo said that a party was developing in Spain in which all national parties would be able to autonomously create their policy and activity within the framework of their nationality and region. However, he said that at the same time we wish to be a united party and this is why we oppose certain factions which would like to make national parties entirely independent of the PCE. At the present moment, Carrillo went on, we do not believe that the PCE will split into different parties. However, this is not in contradiction with our efforts to establish, deepen and develop the system of autonomy in Spain. We are about to break off talks with bourgeois parties and the Socialist Party because we do not agree with their anti-autonomist tendency.

Observing that two things were involved here, Carrillo emphasized that the communists in Spain, as in Yugoslavia, wanted the party to be united, with the existence of all rights and autonomy in the republican, national or regional frameworks.

Speaking in conclusion about the results of the just concluded congress, Carrillo emphasized that some of the foreign delegates were very surprised at the freedom and openness of the debate. "This does not mean that our congress and our party have become an example to others but we are proud of having presented such a picture because we have shown all that is really democratic and revolutionary in the PCE," Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the PCE Central Committee, said in conclusion.

DORONJSKI'S CONDITION SAID TO DETERIORATE

LD071484 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Aug (TANJUG)--There has been a deterioration over the past few days in the state of health of Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is undergoing treatment at the clinic for internal diseases of the military medical academy following an operation for a grave liver complaint. Intensive treatment continues.

[Signed] On behalf of the medical panel: Col Gen Academician Prof Isidor Papo, Col Prof Dr Mioljub Kusic, Col Prof Dr Sveto Susa, Col Assistant Lecturer Dr Mihajlo Elakovic.

NEW KOSOVO PRESIDIUM SECRETARIES ELECTED

LD071518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 7 Aug (TANJUG)--The new Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo today held its first meeting in Pristina under the chairmanship of Veli Deva. It considered topical questions concerning implementation of the action program of the League of Communists Provincial Committee in the struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and for stabilization of the situation in the province. It was announced that the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo had elected Becir Hoti and Savo Komadinic as the new Presidium executive secretaries.

MORE ON KOSOVO PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD071432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 6 Aug (TANJUG)--The first speaker in the afternoon part of today's session of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee was Nebih Gasi, who spoke about the political and economic situation in Pristina.

After stressing that the activity of the League of Communists and all the organized subjects of the struggle against the enemy and counterrevolutionary forces could not be judged by the number of meetings and discussions held, Azem Vlasi called for a new quality in this activity, a quality which would cause a fundamental change for the better in the situation and in the awareness and views on the people who had been led astray by the enemy. This is all the more necessary, Vlasi said, as the activity organized to date has failed to enable a section of the young to see for themselves the real essence of the enemy activity, and as the enemy is trying to turn all the members of Albanian nationality against the nations and nationalities of all our country and exploit our shortcomings in favor of his action.

Speaking about the exodus of the Serbs and Montenegrins, Azem Vlasi said that we should not wait for the analyses of the causes of this exodus, but that all the members of the League of Communists, all cadres and all honest citizens must create an atmosphere of safety and the conditions needed for it. Such an atmosphere can be created only if the situation in the province is normalized because, Vlasi said, the atmosphere of insecurity is felt by all, including the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, and this atmosphere objectively represents a pressure driving people to emigrate. By struggling to reduce its effect we are at the same time also struggling to halt the phenomenon of emigration from Kosovo, Vlasi stressed.

In the municipality of Leposavic 95 percent of whose population are Serbs, according to Milisav Milojevic, a simultaneous struggle has been waged against both the counterrevolutionary forces and any manifestation of Serbian nationalism. This was illustrated by the fact that 5 of the perpetrators of verbal hostile outbursts out of the 10 such outbursts recorded in the municipality were Serbs and the other 5 were Albanians who came in from other environments.

Because of the constant struggle waged by the League of Communists against any form of nationalism, Milojevic said, there have been no serious nationalist outbursts in Leposavic since the war and there have been none even in this period. It is our duty, he said, to wage a constant and decisive struggle against all the forms of nationalism and especially Serbian nationalism precisely because the majority of the people of our municipality are Serbs.

Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that the main front against the enemy is the political work with citizens, whose outcome primarily depends on all communists. After stressing that the enemy was given wide scope for action because of the shortcomings experienced in the development of the production forces and socialist self-managing relations, Marinc said that apart from the program of action it is also necessary to adopt a broader platform for the mobilization of all the forces with a view to these questions. Marinc expressed his conviction that the communists and working people of Kosovo, aware that all Yugoslavia is backing them, will resolve the existing problems, primarily through political struggle, which does not mean that the organized institutions of the state will not intervene when and if necessary.

Speaking about the situation in Kosovo, Marinc said that two problems are particularly alarming: the fact that a section of the young generation has been led astray and the fact that intranational relations were disrupted. How is it possible, Marinc asked, that a primitive variety of socialism should find such fertile soil among some of our young people? It is obvious that we were not paying attention, so the enemy made use of the scope thus created. This is why arguments, of which there is an abundance, must be used to change the young people's way of thinking and unmask the enemy.

Asman Tolaj, the last speaker in the discussion at the session of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, spoke about the political and other activities in the Decani municipality.

The discussion on the past activities aimed at implementing the action program of struggle against the hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and for the stabilization of the situation in the province ended tonight at the session of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee. Winding up the discussion, Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee, said that, as could be seen during the session, the results achieved in the implementation of the action program vary from municipality to municipality, which, according to him, is natural enough. It is essential, however, to understand the reasons why in some environments less has been achieved than is possible and necessary and to draw the appropriate lesson from that.

Noting that we may be conditionally satisfied with the state of affairs in the province, Veli Deva said that relations in Kosovo have not remained the same as before and that a considerable step has been taken toward stabilization, but that this does not mean that now we can stop. On the contrary, activity has to continue until there is total stabilization of the political situation and consolidation in the economy, as provided for in the action program.

All that has been done to date provides a sound basis for actions to continue at an even faster rate, Deva stressed, adding that the task of the League of Communists is to ensure that a complete stop is put to the influence of the enemy's propaganda everywhere, in all environments, in schools, villages, among the young, among educational workers, and so forth.

The president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee added that all the past activities show beyond doubt that in every environment the results depend on the organizing of the subjective forces and on the uncompromising approach to the struggle with the enemy. Whenever the settling of accounts with the enemy has been approached openly, Deva said, there is sucess and, conversely, whenever there have been dilemmas and hesitation the results failed to materialize. So then, he noted, it is obvious that an insufficiently clearly motivated political struggle cannot yield fruit. When we speak of the enemy, we must be aware that we are not speaking of forces that need convincing, but of forces which must be fought vigorously.

After calling for a further widening of the social basis of the current actions in the province [words indistinct], Deva expressed the view that what has been done to date to strengthen the activity of the state organs is not much, despite the clear way in which the tasks concerned are defined in the action program.

Uncompromising struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, Deva stated, continues to be the basic task in the actions aimed at achieving the stabilization of the state of affairs in the province. In this connection it is particularly necessary to enhance the quality of work on uniting the masses, on bringing people closer together in support of the policy of the League of Communists, the policy of brotherhood, unity and togetherness. This, Deva recalled, presupposes a sharp struggle against any form of chauvinism. Chauvinism is not merely a transgression, it is a criminal offense and should be prosecuted as such, Veli Deva stressed. Chauvinism and other forms of undermining mutual trust represent class enemy No 1 and are the Trojan horse of all the reactionary forces that are active against Yugoslavia. Consequently we must struggle uncompromisingly against them and must complement the struggle with a positive program of affirmation of all our nations and nationalities and of closer relations among them.

Speaking about the activity of enemy forces abroad against our country, Veli Deva said, that everything has to be done to save our workers temporarily employed abroad from the clutches of the enemy--the "Red Front" and various agents of others. Regrettably, Deva noted, some of these workers have been poisoned by enemy propaganda. Our enemies attack our diplomatic missions. Brussels has become the center of this. Only partial measures have been adopted, nothing has been approached systematically. We must have a clear platform as to what should be done in this sphere, Deva ended.

At the end of this closing speech the president of the Kovovo League of Communist Provincial Committee also spoke about the tasks faced in the attainment of economic stability, stressing that the performance of these tasks is an integral part of the struggle for the consolidation of the general situation in the province.